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No 61,330

THE TIMES

MONDAY MAY 14 1984

20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Through the gap
FA Cup finalists Watford, the team that went from nowhere to the top under manager Graham Taylor



Shirt tales
Suzy Menkes looks at what's new in shirt fashions

On his own
One man and his party: Peter Kellner on Dr David Owen

East side story
Computer Horizons visits Tokyo to meet the family man who has become Japan's Mr Fifth Generation

Chernenko is ill say envoys

West European diplomats said yesterday that President Chernenko had appeared "in poor shape" during talks with King Juan Carlos of Spain last Thursday and Friday.

They said Mr Chernenko, aged 72, had to be helped out of his car by aides who supported him under each elbow.

The scene was reminiscent of Mr Andropov's state of health this time last year.

Bodies exhumed
The bodies of two young Palestinians killed after they hijacked an Israeli bus have been exhumed for autopsies as part of an investigation into their deaths

US warned on Brazil repayments

By Graham Searjeant

Brazil has warned the US that new restrictions on imported Brazilian steel could stop debt repayments to American banks. If they don't buy our steel, we won't be able to pay our debts," Senator Carrillo Penna, Brazil's Commerce and Industry Minister, said at a weekend press conference.

Cyprus rebuff
The UN Security Council has issued a strongly-worded condemnation of attempts by Turkish Cypriots to consolidate their self-proclaimed state in the north of the island.

Leading article, page 15

Libyan claims
The Foreign Office yesterday dismissed as "absurd" Libyan claims that the British Government helped anti-Gaddafi terrorists living in Britain.

Punjab riots
Rioting spread throughout Punjab and the neighbouring state of Haryana after a Hindu editor was shot and killed by Sikh extremists in Jalandhar at the weekend

Abduction fear over 3 children

By Colin Hughes

Police yesterday launched a nationwide search for three north London children who it is feared may have been abducted by a former amusement arcade manager.

Scotland Yard is looking for Mr Leslie Loates, aged 41, who ran Fairplay Arcade in Holloway Road, until last Wednesday.

Mr Loates left his job, but stayed in the flat above the arcade until Saturday morning, after selling his car for £80 on Friday.

Arcade attendants have told police that Mr Loates befriended the three children over recent weeks, and is believed to have met them at the arcade before they disappeared on Saturday.

Mr Loates had mentioned leaving for Scotland or Ireland,



Three missing: Denise Boezat, Ian Ward, and Emma Bishop, who disappeared on Saturday.

and is known to have friends in Essex, but Mr Cheal said he could be anywhere. The children, whose home addresses are not being revealed by police, are Ian Robert Ward, aged 15, Denise Boezat, aged 12, and Emma Bishop, aged 12.

"The children have never left home before, and we are deeply concerned for their physical safety," Mr Cheal added. "Their parents share our worst fears, and they are appealing for whoever is with these children to return them before they come to any harm."

Mr Loates, an itinerant, is described as scruffy, five feet eight inches tall, slim, and wearing a brown suede bomber jacket.

It is neither new nor unreasonable that tournaments should take particular care over their umpiring appointments when McEnroe is competing. The plain truth is that his matches tend to test the umpire's knowledge and character more than most. The same sort of

extreme reactions - domineering on the one hand or feeble on the other - that McEnroe might provoke from umpires less familiar with his sporadic tantrums.

In an ideal world any qualified umpire should suffice for any match. But we must be practical rather than idealistic.

These imported, widely experienced umpires know their stuff. They also know their McEnroe - and speak the same language. Their presence should ensure that McEnroe receives firm but fair treatment, as distinct from the

thing happens in other professional sports.

Keith Johnson, the Grand Prix supervisor in Hamburg, said yesterday: "It's a question of quality. We always want to have the best officials and experience is always desirable when dealing with potentially difficult matches."

The name of the game is controlling the match - and that means controlling the players. McEnroe is not the type of player to whom German umpires are accustomed. Like McEnroe, those umpires should welcome a little hired help from English-speaking experts.

Special umpires called in for McEnroe

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Hamburg

John McEnroe's debut in the World Team Cup competition at Dusseldorf from May 21 to 27 has induced the organizers to install the umpiring equivalent of an intensive care unit. The sympathetic expertise of Mike Lugo (Britain), Peter Kasavage (United States) and possibly Mark Cox (Britain) will reinforce the regular team of certified officials.

These imported, widely experienced umpires know their stuff. They also know their McEnroe - and speak the same language. Their presence should ensure that McEnroe receives firm but fair treatment, as distinct from the

Dusseldorf will provide McEnroe with competitive tennis on European clay immediately before the supreme clay-court test, the French championships. No American has won the French men's title since Tony Trabert did so in 1955. But McEnroe is playing the best tennis of his career. Dusseldorf will be an ideal preparation for Paris, and the players who contested last year's French final, Yannick Noah and Mats Wilander, have both been beaten here during that delightful festival, the German championships.

They say they are alone among British parties in looking for "an ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe", and they want the use of the national veto in the Council of Ministers to be restricted.

Conference report and manifesto, page 4



Flight to freedom: The freed British hostages stepping onto the tarmac at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts airport on the first leg of their flight home.

MPs puzzled by arrest of Heseltine aide

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Colleagues of Mr Keith Heseltine, the Conservative MP for Leeds North West, were saddened yesterday by the news of his resignation as parliamentary private secretary to Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, and mystified by the circumstances surrounding it.

Heseltine was offered and accepted in a telephone conversation with Mr Heseltine at lunchtime on Saturday, a few hours after the minister had learnt of Mr Heseltine's arrest 11 days ago for allegedly making an indecent assault on a plainclothes policeman in a London male strip club.

Mr Heseltine had been informed of the alleged incident at about 9.15am on Saturday by a senior official in the Defence Ministry's press department, who had been contacted by the *Sunday Telegraph* and told about the arrest, which took place in the Gay Theatre in Soho, on May 3.

Mr Heseltine was said to have been staggered by the news. Downing Street was informed about the incident late on Friday, when unsuccessful attempts were made to contact Mr Heseltine.

Government officials were adamant yesterday that there were no security implications in the affair.

The Government, however, will be asked why Mr Heseltine was not informed sooner. It was pointed out that Mr Heseltine could have told him, and had not done so, but some MPs were saying that it was wrong and embarrassing that the Government should apparently have found out as a result of newspaper inquiries.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that there was no "formal channel" for informing government departments if MPs were arrested.

The predominant feeling among MPs yesterday was one of shock and sympathy at the predicament of Mr Heseltine, who is highly popular in the House of Commons.

Mr Heseltine, aged 40 and married, was alleged to have indecently assaulted a plainclothes policeman from Scotland Yard's club squad who was on duty with a woman colleague. He was arrested, taken to a police station and released pending a report to the Metropolitan Police solicitors' department.

Mr Heseltine was not charged.

Mr Heseltine said that he had resigned to avoid embarrassment to Mr Heseltine and the Government "because of personal problems resulting from one night or so ago when I was totally fed up and drank far too much."

The council passed a motion supporting Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire miners in their determination to work on.

On Saturday the council informally adopted the Alliance platform for last month's European elections, jointly constructed with the Liberals.

The document argues that the real crisis of the European Community is not agricultural but industrial. The Alliance parties have no qualms about increasing community spending by first raising the value-added tax ceiling and then seeking other sources of taxation. They say this need not mean net increases in Britain's taxation.

They say they are alone among British parties in looking for "an ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe", and they want the use of the national veto in the Council of Ministers to be restricted.

Conference report and manifesto, page 4

Pit strikers widen blockade to oil-fired stations

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Striking miners are intensifying their action against power stations, particularly oil-fired generating sites, and further restrictions on the movement of coal are likely.

These are the latest moves in the pit stoppage, which today enters its tenth week with a mass demonstration in Mansfield, heart of the moderate Nottinghamshire coalfield, where most miners are defying the call for industrial action.

The first results of the new campaign against power supplies were seen yesterday at Rammsegate, in Kent, where more than 30 local miners were arrested on a picket line in the harbour. More than 200 pitmen gathered to prevent the transfer of 2,000 tonnes of oil from a tanker to the Richborough power station, which was itself

closed.

Moves to step up the blockade of power stations were disclosed in a speech in Kirkcaldy on Saturday by Mr Eric Clarke, secretary of the Scottish miners.

There are further indications that the dispute is expected to run for many more weeks. The National Coal Board has advised Buckingham Palace that arrangements for the Queen to open the Selby "super pit" in Yorkshire on June 28 will have to be shelved.

Striking miners and the board have reached agreement to start work today to save Wolsonton colliery, in north Staffordshire in what the board described as "a victory for common sense" (our *Trent Correspondent* writes).

The board had said that the pit faced permanent shutdown at the end of the month unless shaft maintenance work was carried out.

Police roadblocks used to stop miners reaching picket lines could be illegal, Inspector Bob Law of the South Yorkshire Police Federation, said. The federation would like the law tested in court (our *Trent Correspondent* writes).

Labour on the spot, page 14 Letters, page 15

The joy and agony of London's marathon

By Alan Hamilton

They had turned off the clock and were taking down the finishing line because the police wanted to reopen the street, as the final stragglers in the fourth London Marathon limped, hobbled, walked or jogged their aching joints on the Westminster Bridge yesterday.

Big Ben was showing a mite after 5.30pm and the winners had trodden those last desperate yards nearly six hours earlier. But it did not matter. An official was still on duty with a handful of beribboned medals, and there was applause from the few remaining spectators.

The only records to be broken by that time were personal records of bloodied and unbowed determination.

It was not a day of broken records, except that the 18,469 competitors crossing the starting line at Greenwich made it the world's biggest race, at least until next year. However, Ingrid Kristiansen from Norway, the first woman to finish, achieved a time of 2hr 24min 26sec, making it the second fastest female marathon run in history.

She ran in world cross-country championships at Gateshead last year without realizing she was three months pregnant. She started training for London 10 days after the birth.

Priscilla Welsh of Kingston upon Thames, the second

Continued on back page, col 4

BUSINESS NEWSFLASH

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Obituary, page 16

Mr David Verity, Mr Bertram Nelson

Classified, pages 27 to 30

La crème de la crème, careers

horizons and education - ap-

pointments

page 17-19

Home News 2-4

Overseas 6-7

Apples 16, 22

Books 28

Business 21-23

Court 16

Diary 14

Film 24-27

Health & Safety 31

TV & Radio 31

Crossword 32

Theatre etc 31

Weather 32

ers call for
estment in
electric power



First refusal: A pair of blacks at the Royal Windsor Horse Show needing some encouragement to enter the water hazard. (Photographs: Ian Stewart).

Credit card firms urged to pay Laker fare bills

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, has stepped into a long-running dispute over reimbursing travellers who lost money in the collapse of Laker Airways.

He is pressing particularly Barclaycard, the credit card subsidiary of Barclays Bank, to accept full legal liability for losses where credit card payment was involved.

More than two years after the Laker collapse, about 2,700 loss claims, amounting to about £1m, are believed to be outstanding from an initial 52,600 claims involving about £9m. Perhaps half of the outstanding claims involve credit card transactions.

Many earlier claims have been met by travel industry bonding arrangements, or the Air Travel Reserve Fund, which steps in when bonds deposited by a tour operator prove insufficient to meet losses.

But differences arose between credit card companies such as Access and Barclaycard and the Tour Operators Study Group

traveller's loss, even if only part of the transaction were paid by credit card.

Attempts by the Civil Aviation Authority to agree a charter with the card companies, the tour operators' group and the reserve fund to meet all claims on a "rough justice" payments basis have so far failed.

One of Sir Gordon's anxieties is that, if the situation cannot be clarified, travellers affected by a travel company collapse in the future could be even more exposed. There have been increasing worries that there might be too big a drain on the reserve fund's resources.

Barclaycard has made one new move. It is renegotiating terms with tour operators on card payments for holidays, insisting that the operators should have approved insurance cover to ensure cardholders are reimbursed for any losses.

That raises the question of how far consumers may eventually foot the bill for several layers of protection.

Banker's inquest to open

By Colin Hughes

After a delay of 11 months, the inquest opens today into the mysterious death of Dennis Skinner, the British banker who was said by his wife to be working in Moscow as a double agent for MI6.

Four diplomats from the British embassy in Moscow will attend the hearing in Croydon to give evidence. Mr Skinner, aged 54, a representative of the Midland Bank, was killed when he fell from his 11th floor apartment in Moscow last June.

The Observer obtained a "stay" on the inquest and although Dr McHugh agreed to hold the hearing in public no agreement was reached with the newspaper. As a result the High Court ruled in March that the inquest should proceed without delay and, calling Dr McHugh "a mistress of discourses", said her employer, the Greater London Council, should pay costs which could rise to £10,000.

Parent management of schools proposed

By Colin Hughes

their child to enter a preferred school.

The institute says it would mean less successful schools having a "considerable incentive to raise standards and reduce costs in order to attract students". Schools with particular selection and independence problems would get "small" additional grants above the grant for each pupil.

How the money was spent would be up to parents, with national minimum standards in cleaning, maintenance, catering and teaching performance.

The institute suggests that new boards, with a majority of parents and non-voting seats for the head teachers, teachers and local community representatives, would have broad powers to decide school curriculum, disciplinary measures and teachers' salaries.

The most radical proposal is for schools to be financed through a fixed grant for each pupil attending the school. Schools would be free to recruit new pupils and compete for applications from parents for

Deafness in pupils unnoticed

More than 500,000 pupils are suffering learning difficulties because their deafness goes unnoticed, the National Deaf Children's Society says.

The society says in a statement published today that local research studies over the past two years suggest that the national problem of children who are "deaf and not deaf" is more widespread than is yet recognized.

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Bomb blast husband accused of murder

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Police yesterday charged Graham Backhouse with the attempted murder of his wife, Margaret, aged 37, and the murder of his neighbour, Mr Colin Bedale-Taylor.

He will face magistrates at Yate, near Bristol, today. It is understood he was arrested on Saturday night.

The charges came after a month of intense police inquiries in Horton, near Bristol into the incident in which Mrs Backhouse was severely injured by a car bomb as she reversed the family estate car out of the garage.

Three weeks later Mr Bedale-Taylor, aged 63, a retired personnel officer, died of two gunshot wounds he suffered at Mr Backhouse's 350-acre Widden Hill Farm.

Police had kept a constant watch on the farm since the bombing, which had been preceded by a hate campaign of anonymous telephone calls and poison pen letters apparently directed against Mr and Mrs Backhouse.

On one occasion the severed head of a lamb was discovered impaled on a farm fence post with a note underneath saying: "You next."

Last week Mrs Backhouse left a Bristol hospital, where she had undergone two major operations, to stay with her parents at Sedgley, near Wolverhampton.

Mr Backhouse, aged 43, issued a statement saying he needed to rest and did not wish to speak to anyone after leaving the hospital where he had been taken with knife wounds in the face suffered on the night Mr Bedale-Taylor died.

Nail gun found

A 200-year-old cast iron gun like a small cannon has been found embedded in the trunk of a tree at Rougham, Norfolk. The gun loaded with nails and ball bearings, was used to shoot poachers

Solicitors split on advertising charges

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Proposals to allow advertising by solicitors provided it does not bring the profession into disrepute are expected to receive a stormy reception when they are debated before Law Society leaders in London next week.

The proposals, by a Law Society working party, envisage the possibility of solicitors advertising their charges.

On balance the view of England and Wales's 48,000 solicitors, particularly younger ones, is thought to favour the proposal as a necessary move in the fight to counter competition from banks, building societies and non-solicitor conveyancers when government proposals to end the conveyancing monopoly become law.

But some of the profession's older members are still opposed to any form of advertising, even to large displays of a firm's name outside the office, on the ground, as one put it, that "the best advertisement is the personal recommendation of a satisfied client".

The proposals will be debated at a meeting of local Law Society presidents and secretaries, and council members on May 23. They then go to the Law Society Council in June.

Mr Robert King, chairman of the working party on advertising, said he was hopeful that the proposals would be adopted. "We believe we detect a sea change in the profession on this issue."

Another council member said that from visits to several local law societies he thought that solicitors were divided. "Some say we must allow advertising immediately. Others argue we must not move in this direction too quickly".

A third council member, Mr

William Heath, said: "My impression from the profession is that broad brush advertising will be accepted. But I do not know whether price advertising will go through."

Many of the 60 council members have not made up their minds and their decision is expected to be influenced by views expressed at the debate. One said: "The advertising issue is one in which the debate itself will be of great significance in deciding people's views".

Solicitors will also debate proposals by a Law Society working party that they should enter the property market.

The working party concludes that if the Law Society mounts campaigns in support of solicitors entering property selling, the profession "may have its best chance of avoiding a serious and irreversible loss of income" and also of opening up the possibility of organizing a full range of house-buying services.

Of various possible ventures the working party concludes the best might be solicitors setting up an estate agency conducted by a company limited by guarantee of which only solicitors were shareholders.

Such a company has been set up by solicitors in Glasgow and been "very successful" in competing with other estate agents and securing a share of the market for solicitors, it says.

But another working party comes out against the idea of solicitors' building society and says it would pose "insuperable difficulties". More than 200 solicitors have pledged support for such a proposal and are intending to press ahead in spite of the working party's views.

Colin Evans
Marie Payne: Lorry driver is remanded

A lorry driver, Mr Colin James Evans, aged 44, appeared in court at Barking, Essex, on Saturday charged with the murder of Marie Payne, aged four.

Mr Evans, of Russell Street, Reading, was remanded in custody until Wednesday. Police confirmed officially that the body found in Epping Forest on Friday was that of Marie Payne. She died at Dagenham, Essex, 15 months ago.

The child's parents, Brenda and John Payne, were not in court. They had been advised by the police to keep away because it was felt the proceedings would be too upsetting for them.

Detectives were digging in the back garden of a house in Western Elms Avenue, Reading on Saturday. The house is divided into bedsitters.

Flavour main factor for tea drinkers

By John Young

More than 70 per cent of all the tea we drink is now made from tea-bags, according to a new survey by Taylor Nelson and Associates. The trend is likely to continue, as those who prefer the traditional loose-packed leaves are mainly older people.

But flavour is still seen as the most important factor, and price the least important, the survey shows.

Tea is regarded as more refreshing than coffee and a more suitable family drink, but coffee is more stimulating and convenient and more "socially acceptable" when entertaining.

To the relief of the hard-pressed dairy industry, most people still take milk in both tea and coffee, but sugar has become suspect on health grounds. The British Sugar Corporation, which is the monopoly buyer for all home-produced beet, is launching a new £1,000,000 advertising campaign "to give sugar its proper recognition".

Unrefined brown sugars have gained a steadily increasing share of the declining market.

Doctors meet to review test-tube baby research

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Doctors who have pioneered the test-tube baby technique, enabling infertile women to give birth successfully to more than 2,500 babies worldwide, meet this week to report progress in their research since the first child resulted from fertilization of a human egg outside the body on July 25, 1978.

The conference in Helsinki is essentially a medical research forum to review the technical options presented by the procedure - and particularly the storage of frozen embryos and embryo transfers involving donors.

The blockage or absence of the normal passageway for an egg to be transported from the ovary to the uterus - the cause of infertility - is estimated to occur in more than one million women in Britain, the United States, Australia and the European countries in which *in vitro* fertilization has become regarded as an established medical technique.

The technology is simple in theory, as is the medical motivation of removing a limitation on normal healthy life.

However, the technology is complicated in practice and so are the ethics of motivation.

A team from the Centre for Reproductive Biology at Edinburgh University has raised one of the key issues of motivation in a letter to the latest issue of *The Lancet*. They raise the subject "What potential ovum donors think".

They say much of their research depends on eggs obtained from women requesting sterilization.

Recently, the Edinburgh team surveyed 55 patients referred for sterilization. One in four agreed to participate in research, eight said they might have but were uneasy about stopping oral contraception for two months, which the research demanded; and 15 did not wish to participate for reasons ranging from a sense of unease to strong moral objections.

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From Tony Hodges, Edinburgh

Conservative policies would inevitably lead to a cut in European defence expenditure in real terms by 1986-87, Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, told the Council for Social Democracy meeting in Edinburgh.

The Government, he said, was forecasting only a 0.5 per cent rise in expenditure on European conventional defence, and that was based on its assumption of only 3 per cent inflation, a most unlikely figure.

"I believe what we are destined to see by 1986-87 is a defence budget that is actually declining in real terms because if inflation goes above 3.4 per cent there will be an absolute cut in the defence budget," he said in the opening debate on Saturday.

That is not a contribution this country ought to be making to the greater conventional strength of the European countries. That is not the way to achieve less reliance on nuclear weapons or to take a first step towards a no first use of nuclear weapons strategy. Nor is it the way to ensure peace and prosperity in Europe.

"Why is that happening?" The

reason is the Trident programme which is now hanging like a millstone around the neck of this country.

The estimate of the cost of Trident was £9,500m, but taking likely inflation into account it would probably be nearer £11,500m.

The Government claimed Trident amounted to only a small proportion of the entire defence budget, some 3 per cent, but it was a crucial factor amounting to some 7.5 per cent of all military spending in the years at the end of Eighties and the beginning of the Nineties.

Expenditure on Trident could be achieved only at a damaging price in other areas of defence spending.

Although he would like to see the savings from the cancellation of Trident channelled to the health service, employment and the social services, some part would have to be used to improve conventional defences.

"If you want European security on conventional weapons you cannot afford an all-singing, all-dancing Trident super-power nuclear deterrent," he said.

Shart Heavy Electricals Limited (A GOVT. OF INDIA UNDERTAKING) POWER GROUP-PROJECTS ENGINEERING ENGINEERING PURCHASE DEPTT

INVITATION FOR ENLISTMENT AND PRE-QUALIFICATION OF VENDORS ON GLOBAL BASIS

Applications are invited by undersigned on behalf of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for prequalification and enlistment of vendors on global basis for equipment required for Super Thermal Power Stations Incorporating units of 500 MW rating being installed by National Thermal Power Corporation.

A. LIST OF ITEMS

SI.	Description
1.	Sponge Ball Type Condenser on-load Tube Cleaning System suitable for 500 MW unit with strainer section size of 2200 NB.
2.	Rubber Expansion Joints for Condenser Cooling Water Lines 2200 NB size. Pressure balance type with tie rods and without tie rods. Design pressure 3 to 5 kg/cm ² (g).
3.	Turbine Lube Oil Purification System (Capacity 7500 lph) including dirty/clean oil tanks, Lube Oil Pumps, Piping, Valves and Instruments.
4.	CO ₂ , H ₂ & N ₂ Gas Cylinders (11.25 m ³ , 6.23 m ³ , 6.23 m ³ at NTP, working pressure 125 bar)
5.	Steam Pressure Reducing Valve and Desuper-heater for Turbine Wet steam washing system. Capacity 25 T/hr, Inlet pressure 16 kg/cm ² , 210°C. Outlet pressure 1.5 to 10 kg/cm ² with 12% wetness.
6.	Control Fluids non-combustible for Turbine Control System. Flash point 235°C (min.), Density at 15°C 1.25 gm/cm ³ (max.)
7.	Vacuum Pump for condenser evacuation (500 MW units). Capacity 113 NM ³ /hr of dry air at 50.8 mm Hg.

B. QUALIFYING REQUIREMENTS :

1. The bidder should have designed, manufactured, factory tested, supplied and commissioned items/equipment of similar or higher rating design and size in not less than 3 Power Plants for other identical duties in other process industry and should be in satisfactory operation for not less than 3 years. Documentary evidence to this effect shall be furnished along with the application for enlistment.

2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited reserves the right to add any additional pre-qualification conditions or relax the same and also disqualify any party for enlistment/bidding without assigning any reasons thereto.

3. Submitting an application does not automatically qualify the vendor for receiving an enquiry unless enlisted by us.

C. VENDOR PREQUALIFICATION DATA TO BE FURNISHED:

1. Name of the Company

2. Registered Office : Address :

Tlx : Phone No. : Gram .

3. Factory Location : Address :

Tlx : Phone No. : Gram .

4. Indian Agents, if any : Address :

Tlx : Phone No. : Gram .

5. Nature of Company: (Tick the appropriate col.)

i) Sole Proprietorship

ii) Partnership

iii) Private Limited

iv) Limited

v) Public Sector Undertaking/Govt. owned.

6. Type of products produced (attach separate sheet, if necessary). Also indicate relevant standards.

7. Present installed capacity (Product-wise)

8. Actual production during last five years (in financial terms as well as in terms of quantity supplied indicating their size, type etc.). Also enclose profit & loss A/c and balance sheet for the last five years.

9. Future production programme (for next five years) (in financial terms)

10. Details of plants, equipment machinery and other manufacturing facilities installed in the shop indicating their quantity & type

11. Strength of Employees:

Executives :

Non-Executives :

Skilled: Semi-skilled:

12. Details of facilities available including non-destructive test facilities and pressure test facilities.

13. Familiarity with codes & specifications like ASTM, IS, BS, DIN & others.

14. Familiarity with IBR (Indian Boiler Regulations).

15. Approved by any 3rd party/statutory agency. Specify agency and enclose copies of approval letters.

16. Attach details of:

a. Quality Assurance & Quality Control set up and their organisation.

b. Capability and organisation of design & engineering deptt.

17. Attach reference list of items of similar nature manufactured and supplied by competitor and/or qualification requirements given in B above. Also indicate the name of customers and place of installation. Give major technical parameters and date of commissioning of equipment.

18. Details of orders booked at present in financial terms & quantity indicating size/type to be supplied.

19. Attach product catalogue, leaflets etc.

20. Attach product's quality plan & Company's quality assurance manual.

D. FEE FOR PREQUALIFICATION AND ENLISTMENT:

Rs.100/- (for Indian Bidders) or US \$ 100 (For Foreign Bidders) (Non-refundable) payable by Demand Draft to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi.

E. Tender documents shall be issued free of cost to all vendors found suitable and enlisted by us while floating limited tender enquiries against this requirement.

F. Last date for receipt of applications shall be 4 weeks from the date of publication.

G. How to apply:

Interested vendors must submit their applications in six copies before the due date alongwith vendor pre-qualification data, complete with all enclosures to the undersigned.

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Owen attacks Trident 'millstone' on defence

THE TIMES MONDAY MAY 14 1984

ALLIANCE MANIFESTO

Community 'in grave danger'

Dr Owen: missiles

Mrs Williams: miners

Mr MacLennan: farmers

Farmers 'betrayed' by Tories

By John Young
and Tony Hodges

The Conservative Party saw the Community as a battleground for British interests. Mrs Margaret Thatcher's bossy and虎式 (tiger-like) style had united Britain's nine partners, who did not like to be treated like defeated Argentines.

Mrs Celia Goodhart, European candidate for Northamptonshire, said the party should appeal to the electorate's sense of fair play. People were upset that Britain was the only member state not to be using a fair electoral system because of Mrs Thatcher's veto. The party should also point out that the Conservatives sat alone in the European Parliament. The Alliance was the only ones who would participate fully.

● The council endorsed proposals agreed with the Liberal party for a Scottish Parliament with exclusive powers to legislate on exclusively Scottish matters and with independent revenue-raising powers. It also confirmed its commitment to a Welsh Parliament for a long-term aim.

Mr David Marquand, chairman of the SDP working party on decentralisation, said that there was a crisis of over-centralisation in our system of government, of which the Government's legislation to abolish the metropolitan authorities was evidence.

● In a brief debate, the council unanimously passed an emergency resolution calling on the Government and all the political parties to respond constructively to the report of the New Ireland Forum.

Pit pickets condemned

In an emergency debate on the miners' dispute, the council passed a motion strongly supporting the Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire pitmen in their determination to reject a damaging strike not sanctioned by a national ballot and in accordance with their democratic right to work on despite intimidation.

But a second motion, strongly critical of Mr Arthur Scargill, was withdrawn at the suggestion of Mrs Shirley Williams, the president, after it was criticized by several speakers as being one-sided.

The second motion was moved by Mr Douglas Eden, European candidate for South Yorkshire, who said there was a reign of terror among miners in South Yorkshire under Mr Scargill's leadership. The union was run by democratic centralism, a form of ruleless

They might deplore his egotistical drive for personal power and the tactics he used, but thought he was on the right track when talking of employment, jobs and people.

The council announced that the *News of the World* had broken its declaration of principle on chequebook journalism by paying Mr Waldorf £20,000 after the two policemen had been charged with shooting him.

The council said that it was not improper of the newspaper to publish Miss Stephen's account in which Mr Steven Waldorf was fired on by two police officers and who later gave evidence at the trial. The payment to her did not break the Press Council's declaration of principle on chequebook journalism, the council announced today.

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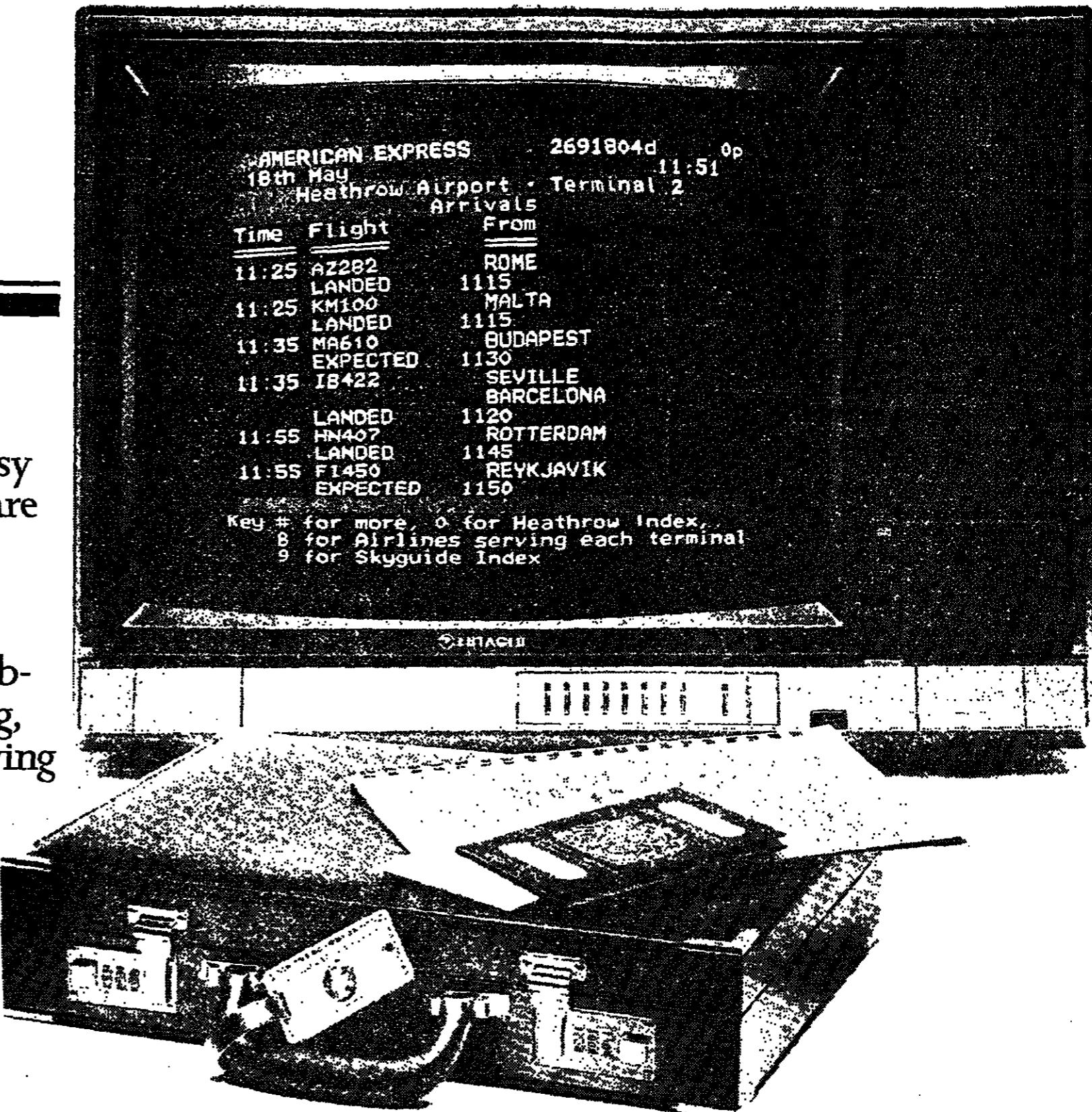
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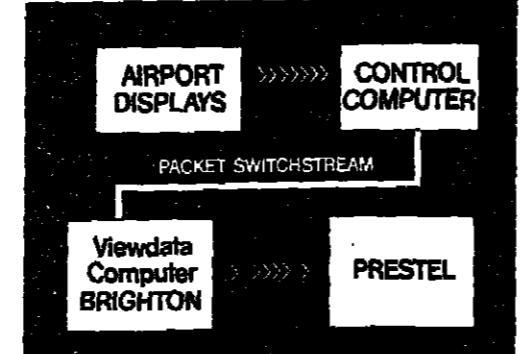
Unique and award-winning

American Express makes the integrity and economy of PSS data lines part of its marketing mix through an ingenious and award-winning programme.

A high proportion of Cardmembers travel regularly by air. American Express reaches out to them and to prospects through its unique SkyGuide* service. This makes publicly available through Prestel virtually up-to-the minute flight arrival and departure information from the 12 leading UK international airports.

SkyGuide works 24 hours

SkyGuide block diagram: PSS data links provide the airport connections



a day, 365 days a year. It monitors some 700,000 aircraft movements a year, covering around 57 million passengers. Prestel subscribers can access this valuable information for just 10p plus the cost of a local telephone call. And they are currently doing so 100,000 times a month.

The ingenious SkyGuide programme has won awards from the British Computer Society for applications, and from the European Direct Marketing Association for an outstanding contribution to the direct marketing of high-tech products.

It enables the American Express viewdata computer in Brighton to monitor and reproduce in a standard format flight information that appears in disparate forms at each airport. Both data integrity and overall cost dictated

the choice of Packet SwitchStream for the vital link between the airports and Brighton.

An elegant example of total capability in communications - via National Networks.

*SkyGuide is the business name of American Express Flight Information Display Service.

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Bodies of bus hijackers exhumed by Israeli commission of inquiry

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Three killed by troops

Tel Aviv (Reuter) — A Lebanese civilian was shot dead early yesterday when the lorry he was driving exploded along an Israeli roadblock in Sidon. Military sources said soldiers running the roadblock opened fire after the driver failed to obey their order to stop.

In another incident two Palestinian guerrillas were killed in a clash with an Israeli patrol west of Hebron on the West Bank, an Israeli Army spokesman said. The men were said to be armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades and may have come from Jordan.

The controversy caused by the disclosure of the existence of photographs showing two of the hijackers being led away from the crippled bus has been overtaken by the political storm resulting from the uncovering of a Jewish terrorist underground organization allegedly responsible for a four-year campaign against Arabs in the occupied West Bank.

Apart from news about the exhumations very little has been released about the work of the two-man investigation commission, which is headed by reserve General Meir Zorea. It is a ministerial affair and the publication of all or any of its findings is solely dependent on the decision of Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, who appointed it.

Last week, Mr Arens was roundly criticized by Ha'aretz, Israel's leading independent newspaper, for the slow working of the commission, which was only set up two weeks after the incident. It is investigating Subsequently he pledged in a speech that its report would be completed soon, but did not commit himself to a time.

It is known that senior Cabinet members are worried about the effect that a verdict against the Israeli security forces could have on the lives of the handful of Israeli prisoners now in the hands of fringe Palestinian groups.

This argument has been successfully used by the Government to prevent sections of the Israeli press from printing all the details which they gathered about the case. One newspaper, *Hadashot*, was suspended for four days for holding a large pistol.

Fear haunts Filipino voters

From David Watts, San Miguel, Tarlac, Philippines

The feeling of hope that Senator Benigno Aquino's death might bring political change to his home province of Tarlac is gone.

Instead there is fear and intimidation of voters. There is none of the festive air that usually lights up Filipinos at election time and brings a determination to opposition in Manila two hours' drive to the south.

The opposition candidate campaigning from San Miguel, Mr Yap, has cabled the authorities in Manila calling for the arrest of officers from the

civilian home defence forces who have been going from house to house, armed with M16 rifles, threatening people who show no enthusiasm for the ruling New Society Movement (KBL).

This is the first election held since martial law was lifted. But the people's fears are still there. You can see the psychological effect.

"You can't blame them, they're *barrio* people. These soldiers are assigned here. They're supposed to protect these people. How can they disobey their orders?" said

Mr Yap. It is a story repeated in many places throughout the Philippines before polling day.

The prospect of Mr Yap making a dent in the well-oiled KBL machine is distant.

Since the election campaign started it has been a story of bought votes and coercion. In the town of San Manuel, with 8,000 voters, Mr Yap, as representative of the principle opposition party in the district, could not even find anyone willing to observe the polls to ensure that there is no cheating.

"You can't blame them, they're *barrio* people. These soldiers are assigned here. They're supposed to protect these people. How can they disobey their orders?" said

Rockets hit Beirut as Cabinet splits

From Our Correspondent Beirut

Deadly mortar and artillery exchanges rocked Beirut over the weekend as Christian and Muslim ministers in the new Cabinet were reported to be divided over two sensitive issues: reorganization of the Lebanese Army and relations with Israel.

The fighting started late on Saturday afternoon along the Green Line that bisects the city, and escalated after dark to encounters widely spread residential neighbourhoods. Police said that 18 people were killed and at least 70 were wounded in areas as disparate as Ramlet el-Baida, a Muslim neighbourhood south-west of the Capital, and Dohye, a Christian community more than 10 miles to the east.

Fighting resumed yesterday with heavy rocket barrages on the Christian Ein Rameh neighbourhood adjacent to the Green Line killing one man and injuring two women. Retaliatory fire kept some families in west Beirut in bedrooms.

Lebanese militiamen often express their displeasure over political issues by shooting and the weekend battles were believed to have stemmed from disagreements at the first two Cabinet sessions last Thursday.

The Cabinet, under the Prime Minister, Mr Rafik Hariri, failed to agree on the broad outlines of its policy agenda, which must be submitted



Wreckage of war: Rescue workers examining the shell of a car in west Beirut.

to Parliament for a vote of confidence.

religious factions in Lebanon — with a rotating chief.

The Christians argue for the status quo.

Mr Berri hinted during his weekend news conference that a Cabinet-ordered study of the Israeli "liaison office" still operating east of Beirut would be closed in its closure. Such a move is opposed by the right-wing Christian "Lebanese forces" militia, which has

received arms and training from Israel.

As the military and political

disagreements erupted, hundreds of west Beirut children joined a march for peace on Saturday. Their parade, which stretched for six blocks along the Hamra district shopping street, drew applause from onlookers and showers of rice — a traditional Lebanese greeting — from people on balconies.

Olympic crisis: Emigrés claim success for campaign

US attack on Soviet boycott

From Mohsin Ali Washington

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, has attacked the Soviet Union sharply for its withdrawal from the Los Angeles Olympics and its treatment of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist.

The Soviet decision to boycott the Los Angeles Olympics was completely unjustified. It surprised and clearly dismayed even their closest allies.

Mr Shultz told a business council in Hot Springs, Virginia on Saturday.

Mr Shultz commented that the allegations on which the Russians ostensibly based their decision were "flimsy and false". He added that the United States had met all its obligations under the Olympic charter and had bent over backwards to meet the Russians' legitimate concerns.

Those included assurances that there would be no anti-Soviet demonstrations in the Olympic facilities and villages, and the granting of permission for charter flights by the Soviet airline, Aeroflot.

Mr Shultz said that the Russians were trying to "drag their allies into isolation with them" by forcing them to boycott the games.

He also criticized the Soviet decision to walk out of the nuclear arms control talks late last year.

After Dr Sakharov tried to help his wife to go to the West for medical treatment the Russians cut him off from the outside world, bringing false charges against his wife and even refusing to allow her to go to Moscow. His life was being trifled with and the whole world must be concerned. Mr Shultz said.

Mr Shultz said that President Reagan's visit to China last month proved that the United States could maintain cooperative relations with societies ideologically very different from itself.

• LOS ANGELES: China will attend this summer's Olympics, games officials announced (Reuter reports). They had previously refused to disclose which countries had formally agreed to take part, saying that it was inappropriate to do so in advance of a deadline for acceptance on June 2. Taiwan will also compete.

• VIENNA: Afghanistan has decided not to attend the games.

Scaring off the Russian bear

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

While most of Los Angeles continues to mourn the Soviet decision not to compete in the Olympic Games this summer, one group here is euphoric. The Ban the Soviets Coalition, an amalgam of ethnic, émigré and right-wing American anti-communist groups, was taking delighted credit for the Soviet pull-out.

"We were eyeball to eyeball with the Soviets, and the Russian bear not only blinked, it turned tail and ran," said Mr Valdis Pavlovsks, president of the Balto-American Freedom League, a coalition member.

Mr David Balsiger, director of the coalition, agreed: "We are the moving force, no doubt, behind the Soviets' not coming."

They are convinced that the Russians made their decision for fear of mass defections from their Olympic team once they were exposed to freedom, California-style. The problem, as one leading American columnist put it, was "keeping them in Murmansk after they've seen Malibu".

They had also planned to distribute some 500,000 leaflets, and arranged for "demonstrations by some 10,000

protesters against the Russians.

Mr Balsiger said confidently:

"We expected from one hundred to two hundred defectors."

There is little doubt the Soviet Union was well aware of their activities. It is apparent failure to get an assurance from the US State Department that Americans would not accept defectors certainly must have played a part in the decision announced by Tass last week.

A State Department spokesman explained: "If they expected us to join them in some kind of police state they were out of luck."

The Ban the Soviets Coalition, hitherto regarded as part of California's lunatic fringe, is taking full advantage of its moment in the spotlight and claiming moral victory, said Tony Mazieka of the Baltic American Freedom League.

By withdrawing from the games "the Soviets have admitted they do not command the loyalty of their own people — not their athletes, not their coaches, not even their KGB spies".

Kaunda tries to save Namibia conference

Lusaka (Reuter) — President Kaunda of Zambia was locked in negotiations yesterday in an attempt to salvage an acrimonious all-party conference on Namibia (South West African) independence.

Conference sources said that President Kaunda and his co-chairman, Mr Willie van Niekerk, South Africa's Administrator-General for Namibia, hoped to find enough common ground between opposing delegations to justify a joint final communiqué.

The closed-door conference has brought together the black nationalist guerrilla movement Swapo (South West Africa People's Organization), a South African delegation led by Mr van Niekerk, and representatives of Namibia's internal parties.

Talks were extended into a third unscheduled day with Swapo giving warning of the danger of collapse because of intransigence by the internal parties.

The guerrilla group has been fighting a bush campaign for nearly 18 years for the independence of Namibia, which South Africa rules in defiance of the United Nations.

The internal parties, fostered by Pretoria as an alternative to

Iran poll results annulled

By Hazzah Telmozian

Iran's Council of Guardians, an assembly of senior theologians which supervises elections and vets Parliamentary Bills for adherence to Islamic rules, declared in Tehran yesterday that it had nullified the election results of 20 parliamentary constituencies obtained on April 15. This was the first round of elections to Iran's Islamic Majlis (Parliament). The final round will be held on Thursday, May 17.

Hojatoleslam Emami Kashani, a spokesman for the Elections Supervisory Commission of the Council, told Tehran Radio's home news service that the elections in those constituencies had taken place in an "unprecedented atmosphere" and that their winners would therefore be "unpersons" if allowed to enter the Majlis building as members of parliament.

BAKIRI: A Kurdish fighter passing through the Golan heights from Kuwait to Jordan with more than 76,000 tonnes of fuel oil aboard was shot down yesterday by a missile fired from a warplane, its owners said.

Mr Nujoma: Swapo leader gives a warning

theatre under the Athens Olympic stadium, stood up and cheered when it was announced that General Markos was present. Then they burst into a Pasok slogan which in the circumstances acquired a new meaning: "Our struggle is now vindicated."

It had been evident for some time that Pasok was not the old Centre Union. The strongly anti-Communist coalition pieced together by Mr Papandreu's own father in the early 1960s to dialogue the right wing which had originally enveloped itself in power after the war.

Mr Papandreu himself told the congress that Pasok, in the absence of a socialist tradition in this country, had its roots in the Greek civil war, and Yannis Arfaft, the Palestinian leader.

Each reflected an important facet of Pasok's emerging identity. If the congress, long overdue for a ten-year-old party, served any purpose other than to confirm Pasok as a one-man party, this was to allow its true ideology to come to the surface. After 30 months in power the Greek Socialists feel confident enough to call a spade a spade.

It was not simply a case of clenched fists and radical jargon. The 4,200 party comrades who packed the amphitheatre under the Athens Olympic stadium, stood up and cheered when it was announced that General Markos was present. Then they burst into a Pasok slogan which in the circumstances acquired a new meaning: "Our struggle is now vindicated."

These are the Pasok stalwarts who took up key posts in the party, the Government and the state and are busy uprooting the last vestiges of right wing control in the administration to protect themselves against subversion. They are doctoring the post war Greek history with a zeal.

Pasok's efforts to eliminate the surviving vestiges of wartime antagonism by extending due recognition to EAM's resistance record, arranging pensions for its fighters and permitting the mass repatriation of the remaining 30,000 political refugees in Eastern Europe, won widespread approval in Greece.

But the Pasok congress has now taken the identification process one step further. The applause reserved for General Markos, now a tottering 78, like

Insurgents kill priest in Uganda ambush

Kampala (AP) — A French Roman Catholic priest, Father Joseph-Marie Mailhard, died in a Kampala hospital at the weekend after being shot by unidentified gunmen north-west of the capital last Thursday.

Church officials said Father Mailhard was delivering food to destitute parishioners near Mityana, about 40 miles outside Kampala, when gunmen shot at him.

Areas north and west of Kampala have been insecure because of clashes between government troops and guerrillas fighting against President Milton Obote.

Mitterrand low in poll ratings

Paris (AP) — President Mitterrand has received the lowest approval rating in the republic's 26-year history, according to a poll conducted for the weekly *Journal de Dimanche*. Only 30 per cent of those questioned were "satisfied" while 54 per cent said they were "dissatisfied" with his performance.

Italians smash peace camps

Rome — Italian police have dismantled three peace camps on the outskirts of the US cruise missile base at Comiso in Sicily and arrested nine people, including a British woman (John Earle writes).

She was named as Jill Allison Howard, aged 21. The others were Gillian Smith, aged 26 from New Zealand, Vicki Wise aged 20 from Australia, three West Germans and three Italian men.

Civilian rule

Bissau (AFP) — Guinea-Bissau is set to return to civilian rule today with the military ruler for the past three and a half years, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, expected to become constitutional head of state.

Duel challenge

Montevideo (AFP) — The former Uruguayan Vice-President, Señor Alberto Abdala, has challenged a journalist to a duel for writing an article about him which he considered offensive. Duelling is not illegal in Uruguay.

Citroën sit-in

Aubigny-Sous-Bois, France (AP) — Militant workers occupied the Citroën plant for the third day yesterday in a protest over planned reductions in the workforce.

Major shot

Guatemala City (AP) — An Army major was shot dead in an ambush while driving on a highway leading to the capital.

£15m draw

New York (AP) — Record sales helped push the biggest lottery jackpot in North American history to \$221.6 (\$35m) as fast-draw players lined up to buy tickets. No one has picked the winning six-number combination in the last three draws.

Dog's delight

Nice (AP) — The pampered rich of the Côte d'Azur now have a gourmet restaurant for dogs, featuring three-course meals costing up to £10 served on real china.

King's wreath

Moscow (AP) — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain visited the metro and laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in the Soviet central Asian city of Tashkent yesterday.

Tug of woe

Lenzburg, Switzerland (AP) — An attempt by 880 people to set a record for the tug-of-war ended in chaos and injury when the 150-yard, one-inch nylon rope broke, snapping through the crowd and injuring 24 people.

Greece

the triumphant welcome he was given in the pro-Government press last year when he returned from Russia after 35 years of exile, implied regret that the Communists under his leadership had not won the civil war.

Constantine Mitsotakis, chief spokesman for the opposition Conservatives, drew attention to this new face of Pasok which, he said, "now emerges as a revisionist movement out to punish the democratic parties for having won the civil war".

To this generation of Greeks, of course, anti-Americanism is daily bread and butter. They are firmly convinced that had it not been for the Truman doctrine which poured arms and money into Greece between 1946-49, they might still have won.

Insurgents
kill prime
ambassador

Mitterrand
in poll race

Italians stage
peace camps

Greece scores diplomatic victory at UN over Cyprus

From Zorbas Pysarowski, New York

The UN Security Council has adopted its most strongly-worded resolution to date on efforts by the Turkish Cypriot community to consolidate its rule in the north of the island. It also spared little censure against Turkey as the occupying power.

After more than a week of heated debate on the subject, the council gave the Greek side a strong diplomatic victory and condemned "secessionist actions" in Cyprus, including the exchange of ambassadors

between the Turkish Cypriots and Turkey.

The United States abstained from the vote as an expression of newly-crystallized policy of cultivating Turkey for its strategic usefulness in the Gulf and Middle East conflicts.

Pakistan, which 13 countries including Britain gave their support.

But despite the clear message sent by the Council that further measures to partition Cyprus will not be tolerated, members of the council see a negotiated settlement between the two sides as moving quickly and inexorably out of reach.

Mr Razi Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, warned the council that its imprudent moves could kill the mediation efforts of Senator Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, who has once again been given the task of picking up the pieces. The consensus is that the Turkish side will continue to consolidate its unilateral independence.

• Ankara: Turkey said yesterday that the resolution ran against hopes that Cyprus's problems could be solved by recognizing the legal rights of both its communities (Reuter reports). Leading article, page 15

Mothers allowed to visit Turkish jails

From Rısat Gürdilek, Ankara

A Mother's Day meeting yesterday between 920 political prisoners in Ankara and their mothers or children is seen here as indicating an improvement in the harsh conditions which led to a 45-day hunger strike earlier this year.

Prisoners in the Mamak military jail were allowed 20 minutes to meet their families without iron bars or wire netting, sitting across tables in the prison yard.

Officials said that the same opportunity was granted to the inmates of military jails in Istanbul. But some reports said that hundreds of relatives of 226 prisoners on a hunger strike since April 11 in the Metris and Sırmalıciar military jails in Istanbul had threatened to stage a hunger strike in protest at the refusal of their requests to visit the hunger strikers.

Turkish and foreign journalists were allowed to cover the Mamak prison visit. A statement released by the

European Notebook

UK seeks to polish its tarnished image



Taking advantage of the lull in the EEC budget negotiations, Britain has been trying to polish up its European image. Despite persistent cries of injured innocence, Britain has never been able to convince public opinion in the rest of Europe that it has a real European commitment.

Belgian newspapers last week were not slow to draw a parallel between the behaviour of Spurs fans wrecking Brussels and British governments wrecking the Community.

There can be no doubt that this preconception makes it all the more difficult for Mrs Thatcher to negotiate with her naturally abrasive style. Britain is not so much plaintiff in the case as a defendant in the dock.

This last week saw Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Minister, launching another well-prepared campaign to slash the exorbitant price of European air fares. It is a popular campaign with the European public, even if it is anathema to many member states who are frightened to open their national flag carriers to price competition.

Mr Ridley tried to make out it was just coincidence that British Airways and KLM between them had agreed to slash London-Amsterdam return fares to just £49; even though he must have been aware of the negotiations which made it all possible.

But with the prospect of a price war in the air, the Transport Council did agree (at last) to set up a working group to study liberalizing air services and it may even report back by the end of the year. That is further than Britain itself was able to go when it was last in the EEC council chair, even though it had made the question one of its urgent priorities.

Transport generally is a subject where Britain is very keen to show how European it is. It is not very expensive to the budget and supporting measures like cheaper fares and easier border crossings are popular with the public. It is also very European. The Treaty of Rome actually has one more article about a common transport policy than it has about a common agricultural policy. Add to that

Mr Ridley: Launched fares campaign.

And if Britain is not being slow to draw attention to the way other countries hold up European projects (West Germany refusing to liberalize insurance services is a favourite British example) it is also doing its best to point out that it is one of the more law-abiding of member states.

This is an argument made the easiest by the decision not to withhold contributions to the EEC budget in retaliation for failure to pay Britain its rebate according to the timetable Mrs Thatcher had set.

It is also made easier by recent Commission figures (being proudly circulated by British officials in Brussels) which show that Britain has been beaten before the European Court for offending the treaties only ten times since 1978. This compares with 34 times by France, 69 times by Germany and 13 times by West Germany over the same period.

Ian Murray



Dwindling supplies: Ethiopian refugees in Sudan face a bleak future.

Seven million Ethiopians could starve

Nairobi (AP) — A photographer just back from drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia reported yesterday that between five and seven million Ethiopians could starve to death in the next two months.

The Nairobi-based photographer, Mohamed Amin, wrote in a front-page story in Nairobi's *Sunday Nation*: "The worst drought in Ethiopia's history

has now spread into its once fertile highlands, with more than a fifth of its 31 million people victims."

Amin, who spent 12 days traveling by DC3 aircraft, helicopter and four-wheel-drive vehicles in Ethiopia and neighbouring Djibouti, called the Ethiopian drought "one of Africa's greatest tragedies in the making."

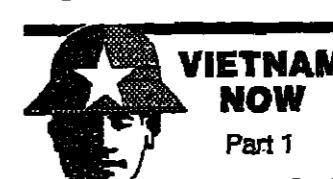
He quoted Mr Dawit Giorgis, head of Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation organization as saying: "We need 250,000 tons of grain now". That would provide the minimum daily grain ration the victims need to stay alive.

"Altogether, we need 900,000 tons of grain in the next few months if we are to save these poor people."

New attitude to food production

Why the rising price of rice has sown the seeds of capitalism

In the first of three articles on Vietnam, David Wates, South-East Asia Correspondent, describes how the need to grow more rice has made ideological purity a less immediate concern.



VIETNAM NOW

Part 1

Professor Tran Phuong smiles mischievously as he admits that good old-fashioned capitalism is playing an important role in the rehabilitation of Vietnamese agriculture.

Contract incentive schemes have improved rice production by about 50 per cent since they were introduced and there are tentative efforts to offer the same extra rewards on the industrial side of the economy.

Professor Phuong, who is vice-chairman of the council of ministers in charge of economic policy, believes it is perfectly acceptable to use such individualistic methods to encourage socialist production: "In peace time we should have material incentives and expand piece-work wages to pay people according to production. Any effort above the quota gets better pay. It's a policy every country applies in peace time. The policy during war time was abnormal".

Thirty years of war left Vietnamese agriculture exhausted or destroyed with half a million hectares uncultivated and with a formerly extensive rice exporter reduced to being a chronically dependent importer from the United States. Since 1975 the need to get basic food production up to self-sufficiency levels has persuaded those with a more pragmatic outlook to try methods which are anathema to large sections of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

By the end of last year the pragmatists had the upper hand, at least for the moment, with rice production at 17 million tons - sufficient to feed the country at the low levels of nutrition to which Vietnam has become accustomed.

The victory had been at a

price of division within the party. And criticism that the incentives which allow peasants and cooperatives to retain excess production for their own use or resale, have contributed to corruption.

This spring the paddy fields

of the Red River delta are a vivid green giving hopes of a good spring crop. But appearances are misleading: an unusually severe winter had

played havoc with the last of the 1983 crop and there is already a shortage of rice on the free market on which so many Vietnamese rely. The price of rice is sky-rocketing

with the better varieties costing as much as 60 dong a kilogramme. The price had previously been running at about 25 dong a kilo. In the

"You will not get one per cent of Vietnamese who prefer capitalism," the professor insists.

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Conservatives in the European Parliament.

Curfew as Hindu mobs protest at killing of editor by Sikh gunmen

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Sikh extremists shot and killed a newspaper editor in Jullundur in the troubled state of Punjab at the weekend. Two years ago they shot his father.

Mr Ramesh Chander, aged 55, who took over the reins of the Hind Samachar newspaper group after the death of his father, died when his car was ambushed by three assassins in the centre of the town in broad daylight.

The Hindu population of Jullundur reacted immediately. Bazaars closed the mobs refused to let the police near to take Mr Chander's body away. A curfew was declared in the town until this morning.

Mr Chander was the third editor killed in Punjab this year. Mr Sukhraj Singh, editor of an extreme left-wing newspaper was shot by two Sikhs who called at his home in Gurdaspur in April. Mr Sumit Singh, editor of one of the oldest Punjabi monthlies, *Picor-Lari*, was shot and killed two months before at his home near Amritsar.

Journalists have been targets of the Sikh gunmen ever since Mr Chander's father, Mr Lala Jagat Narain, was murdered as he was driving home.

Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the fundamentalist leader of the Sikh militants, was accused of complicity in Mr Narain's murder and arrested. He was released only after riots in which 21 people died, and

after the intervention of the central Government.

Sant Bhindranwale then took refuge in the Golden Temple of Amritsar and has not left it since.

Mr Narain's other son, Mr Vijay Chopra told me recently: "Since my father was killed we have all had police bodyguards. The police are now telling us we should have two gunmen each."

His brother had two gunmen in his car when he died. The bodyguards given to people who have appeared on a so-called hit list prepared by Sant Bhindranwale's followers have not been able to prevent several quite public murders.

The head of the Delhi Sikh temple committee was assassinated in a busy street in the capital a few weeks ago although a bodyguard was in his car, and the former deputy police chief of Amritsar had two bodyguards killed by his attackers before he and his family were wiped out.

Even Mr Chander's son, Mr Ashwini Kumar, who is Delhi editor of one of the Samachar group newspapers, and who also appears on the hit list, found himself suddenly, without protection recently when angry trade unionists pursuing an industrial dispute in his office snatched his bodyguard's sten gun. He got it back only after much difficulty.

Reporters covering the Sikh

disturbances have been man-handled and threatened.

A reporter for one Hindu newspaper was stabbed in the thigh as he was leaving the Golden Temple in Amritsar recently.

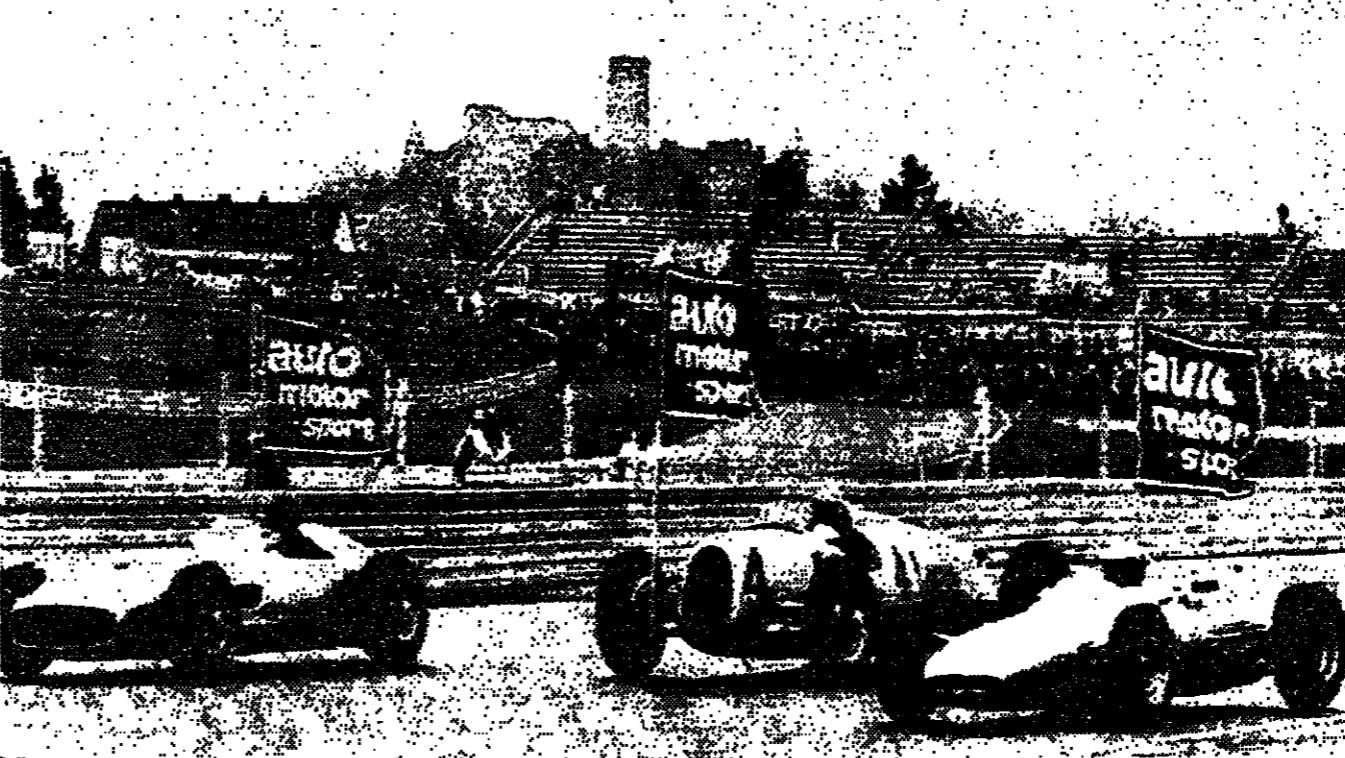
Mr Chander Mohan, editor of *Vir Pratap*, also based in Jullundur said: "The bravest press in the country happens to be based in Punjab. Our colleagues in other parts of the country face threats from the Government or the police, but we in Punjab are under pressure from people who are beyond reason or logic. They deny our stories by sending parcel bombs."

Vir Pratap received two explosive parcels last year. The two clerks who opened them were killed.

• Bush arrives: Mr George Bush, United States Vice-President flew into Delhi to an unenthusiastic welcome.

He referred to discussions including differences between the United States and India but added that the values, traditions and interests which the two countries held in common "far outweigh any difference we might have".

The Indians are upset with American policies especially because of what they see as the rearming of Pakistan with modern weapons and the favoured treatment being given to China.



Nostalgia time: Veteran racing cars on the new Nurburgring race track at the inaugural event on Saturday.

Past and future meet at Nurburgring

From John Blunsden

Altenahr, West Germany

Ayrton Senna, the young Brazilian driver, won the first race to be held at the new Nurburgring at the weekend, snatching victory from a strong field which included former world champions Sir Jack Brabham, Phil Hill, John Surtees, Denis Hulme, Nikki Lauda, James Hunt, Jody Scheckter, Alan Jones and Keke Rosberg.

Senna took the first place from Lauda by a margin of 1.38 seconds. Scheckter recorded the fastest lap on the damp track at just under 76 miles. Senna, who took command of the

12-lap race from the start, was one of 20 drivers competing in identical Mercedes-Benz 190E 2.3-16 saloons, which have been developed in collaboration with Cosworth Engineering of Northampton. These had just been put into production in West Germany.

Typical Eifel weather - drizzle, fanned by a biting cold wind - failed to dampen the impact which the new circuit (which is located alongside the old) has made on West German motorsport enthusiasts. Over 50,000 people helped to clog the roads surrounding the circuit.

They witnessed a day-long pro-

gramme of events which in the main emphasized the past, but on a circuit which emphatically represents the future with its wide open spaces, ample run-off areas and abundant high-mounted grandstands.

Saturday was a day of deep nostalgia, with many great names from the past including Manfred von Brauchitsch and René Dreyfus (both turned 80), Herman Lang, Perno Taruffi, Juan Manuel Fangio and Karl Kling, all in their 70s, being brought together with relative youngsters like Stirling Moss, aged 54, to take part in parade of racing machinery.

Scientists make ass of old skull

From Harry Debelius

Madrid

An international symposium on the earliest man-like creature thought to have inhabited the Eurasian land mass was called off at the last minute because some scientists are trying to make an ass out of "Orce man", according to reports published here yesterday.

The three-day symposium, originally scheduled to begin in Granada, on May 28, under the sponsorship of the regional government of Andalusia, was to have centred on discoveries last year at a site in Orce, near Granada, where an ancient skull fragment was found. It was originally identified as coming from a hominid creature which dwelt there about 1.3 million years ago. That was earlier than any previous find in Europe or Asia.

The creature was dubbed "Orce man". However, after a long process of removing calcium deposits from the interior surface, which ended only last month, careful study revealed a "Crest" or ridge which raised doubts in some experts' minds about the type of animal to which it belonged. Some scientist argued that such a crest was more characteristic of the jackass or its ancestors than of man.

The director of the archaeological team which made the discovery and is continuing to excavate at the site, Señor Josep Gibert of the Institute of Palaeontology at Sabadell in eastern Spain, said tests and studies of the find are continuing, and he maintained that, despite the doubts cast by some of his colleagues, the probability that the creature was a hominid is still 25-1.

Pakistan martial law 'less severe'

From Diana Geddes

Martial law, which has been in force in Pakistan for the past seven years, has resulted in thousands of arbitrary arrests, floggings and torture but there are new signs that the repression may be easing off slightly, according to the International Federation of Human Rights.

A Federation team of inquiry, comprising two French lawyers and an English barrister, Miss Joanna Dodson, has just returned from an eight-day fact-finding visit to Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Islamabad, where they managed to speak to some 60 lawyers, journalists, politicians and former political prisoners.

"People spoke to us of two to three thousand political prisoners still being held, mostly in the most appalling conditions, including many lawyers who have spoken out against martial law, but we were not able to verify that figure", Maître Etienne Jaudel, one of the French lawyers, said in Paris yesterday.

"Things got particularly bad after the bloody riots last summer. It is the extraordinarily arbitrary nature of the arrests that is the worst. People may be arrested anywhere, at any time, and sentenced to up to three years imprisonment by summary military tribunals without ever knowing the charges against them and with no right to any legal representation. We met people who had been arrested and sentenced 10 times in succession."

"The detention centre in the Mogul fort in Lahore has the worst reputation for the torture of political prisoners. The torture is mostly not as bad as I have witnessed in other countries, but prisoners may be deprived of sleep for nights on end, hung from the ceiling by their feet and subjected to the most savage flogging. One man we met still had scars six years later."

"Former prisoners told us they were kept fettered by their hands, feet and waist in cramped cells, some no bigger than the infamous 1.5 metre by two metre 'tiger cages' in Vietnam. They were allowed out for only half an hour a day. The wounds caused by the chains of ten became infected. Hygienic amenities were nonexistent."

Miss Dodson and Maître Jaudel said that they had discovered some positive things on their trip, however. Flogging of political prisoners appeared to have ceased three to four months ago though it continued for common criminals, and a considerable number of political prisoners had been released over the past few weeks. No official explanation had been given.



President Zia: Regime under fire

Tamil prisoners call for release of US couple

From Donovan Meldrich, Colombo

A search was being conducted yesterday by the Army, Navy, Air Force and police in the northern province and 13 islands for the American couple, Mr Stanley Bryson Allen and his wife, Mary Elizabeth, who were kidnapped by Tamil rebels. The rebels have threatened to kill them by noon today if their demands for the release of 20 prisoners and 50 million rupees in gold (£1.4m) are not met through the Tamil Nadu Government in Madras.

The director of the archaeological team which made the discovery and is continuing to excavate at the site, Señor Josep Gibert of the Institute of Palaeontology at Sabadell in eastern Spain, said tests and studies of the find are continuing, and he maintained that, despite the doubts cast by some of his colleagues, the probability that the creature was a hominid is still 25-1.

The President, who is due to meet Mr Reagan in Washington on June 18 outlined the steps that were being taken to secure the release of the couple.

The Minister of National Security, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali told journalists yesterday that an unknown person had handed a note to the Assistant Government Agent at Jaffna reiterating the rebels threat to kill the couple if the ransom demands were not met.

• Tamils' statement: In Madras the press office of a Tamil secessionist group said that Mr Allen and his wife were "well treated just now." Their whereabouts were not known (AP Reports).

Immigration uproar

From Tony Dubouin, Melbourne

The bipartisan approach to Australia's immigration policy, which has lasted virtually since large-scale immigration started soon after the Second World War, is in tatters after a week of charge and counter-charge in the federal Parliament.

Asian immigration is now almost certain to be a key issue in the next federal elections, likely to be called ahead of schedule at the end of this year or early next.

The furor hit the headlines last Tuesday when Mr Andrew Peacock, leader of the Oppo-

sition, called for a balance between the number of Asians and European and British people coming to Australia. He said there would be no bipartisan approach to the issue until that balance was achieved. His call indicated a change in direction by the Opposition.

Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, responded by calling for rationality and tolerance. However, he did little to calm the waters, by saying that the intake of family-reunion immigrants from Asia would increase as a "statistical inevitability".

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SPECTRUM

Eight years in the making, the fourth film of the story of Captain William Bligh and the mutiny that Fletcher Christian led against him is the first to tell it as it was 200 years ago - and the film *Bounty* of today sailed almost as hazardous a sea of troubles

Bounty hunters

There can be few visitors to the small and exposed cemetery of St Mary's, Lambeth, who will not have heard of the man described as having "bravely fought the battles of his country and died beloved, respected and lamented on the 7th Day of December 1817, aged 64." Despite his undisputed skills as a navigator, his courage and dedication to duty, Captain Bligh is established in the public's imagination as a tyrant who flogged his men with sadistic relish until, on April 28, 1789, they were moved to mutiny against him. The instigator of the mutiny, Fletcher Christian, was a personal friend of Bligh's, the recipient of his personal favours and then personal abuse. Christian has gone down in history as a romantic hero.

The *Bounty* is the stuff of fiction and only weeks after Bligh's return to England, following his phenomenal 4,000-mile open-boat voyage, a play called *The Pirates* was staged in London.

This year sees the release of the fourth cinematic film, called simply *The Bounty*. It has taken eight years to reach the screen and is the first film to be based on authentic documentation as well as Richard Hough's 1972 book *Captain Bligh and Mr Christian*. The peculiar and dramatic history of this film offers a remarkable portrait of how Hollywood has changed in recent years.

After the failure of *Ryan's Daughter*, which appeared in 1970, director David Lean was looking for his next story, a compulsive traveller who has few possessions and lives in luxurious hotels. Lean arrived in French Polynesia with the idea of making a screen biography of Captain Cook. Perhaps because of the vastness of the undertaking (even for Lean) and perhaps because Cook's personality was disappointing, straightforward. Lean abandoned him for Bligh and the *Bounty*. Lean also fell passionately in love with the sapphire lagoons and the lush volcanic spires of Polynesia in

much the same way that he became enthralled by the Jordanian desert whilst filming *Lawrence of Arabia*.

Lean's films are examinations of the British character under stress. He places his characters in alien, inhospitable, exotic landscapes which offer a source of escape and self-discovery.

Lean installed himself in an overwater bungalow 160 miles from Tahiti, and early in 1977 sent his friend and agent Phil Kellogg to start the film rolling. At the time, the head of production at Warner Bros was John Calley, who told me, "Warners wanted to make a film with David Lean because we believed he had kept the industry alive."

Lean assembled his group of collaborators, including script man Robert Bolt. Within weeks of Warner Bros agreeing to back a \$17m film, the project had grown into two films and involved the construction of a ship. The backers were nervous of the possible costs involved.

"It was heartbreaking to see the project slipping away from us," says Calley. "If you pass by the chance to make a film with David Lean you have to look at yourself very critically, but John Box, the production designer had left the picture and we were faced with horror stories. We decided to make only one picture and review the possibility of a second film once the first picture had opened. But David was determined to make two films and then we had to find someone prepared to back them." And that was the Dino De Laurentiis Corporation.

Lean, the poet and imagist was alone



DAVID LEAN

'Early sea explorers were like today's astronauts'

Coupons look like? How large were the ship's biscuits? What sort of ornaments would Lord Hood (who presided over Bligh's court martial) decorate his quarters with? How were English stage plays produced and what would the audience have worn? The film was to include the stage play *The Pirates* and one draft of the script began in outer space in order to demonstrate how the early sea explorers were the eighteenth century equivalents of astronauts.

At the very start of his involvement, De Laurentiis approved the construction of

associate producer on *Stanley Kubrick's A Clockwork Orange* and *Harry Potter*. Williams, therefore, had had experience with perfectionists.

April 1979 en route to Tahiti following a visit to France, Robert Bolt suffered a severe heart attack. He had open-heart surgery and two days later he suffered a massive stroke. "This is when it all went wrong between them. I think that David wanted an open cheque. He wanted to spend about 70 or \$80 million dollars on the two films. I think."

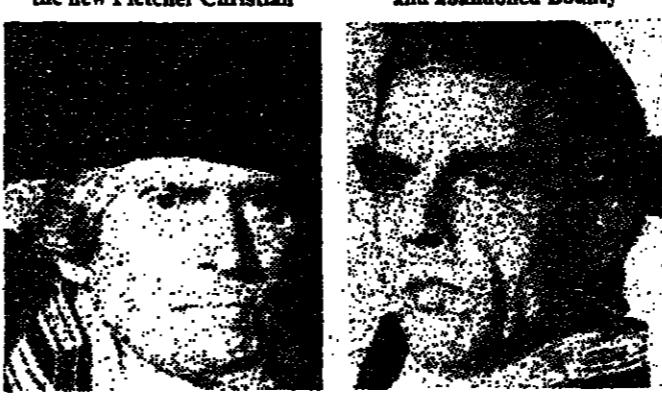
Bernard Williams recalls a poignant meeting with Lean. "I told David that we were living in a different age. He asked me what I meant. I said that Paramount had just spent \$60 million on a film called *Saturday Night Fever* and it looked like earning \$100m. I said that the age of the big movie was over."

Lean, the "poet and imagist" as Robert Bolt once called him, now found himself alone. He had part of a screenplay which everyone who read it thought was brilliant. But the writer was desperately ill and possibly unable to work again. De Laurentiis and Paramount had withdrawn their support. He made a last ditch appeal for help to producer Sam Spiegel, with whom he had worked on two films. Spiegel made a reluctant Lean agree to find a writer who could condense the two scripts into one and, at the same time, complete Bolt's work.

Back in London Lean ap-



MEL GIBSON: Hollywood's hottest property, but far from first choice to play the new Fletcher Christian

ANTHONY HOPKINS: pledged himself to play Captain Bligh in Lean's ill-starred and abandoned *Bounty*LAURENCE OLIVIER: hired for just one week's work in the closing stages of the saga of HMS *Bounty*

EDWARD FOX: a small part for a big name—a brief appearance as an officer at Bligh's court martial

ROBERT BOLT

'I told David that we were living in a different age'

expensive project unless it involved rock music or producer George Lucas.

And then, as Bligh says in the finished film, "it was the place itself". Tahiti and its neighbouring islands can still be paradise if one knows where to look and although areas have become polluted by tourism the dramatically beautiful landscape remains indomitable. Just as Bligh's crew surrendered to Polynesia's charms, so too did Lean and his crew. Trying to account for the endless delays, one close associate of Lean's said to me, "David will never agree with me but he became so much in love with the place he felt that if his cameras started turning its mystery and beauty would vanish."

By June 1981 the Dino De Laurentiis Corporation had made a settlement with Whareni Engineering and put the *Bounty* up for sale. The asking price was £2,250,000. Despite a

number of reported inquiries, the *Bounty* remained the property of De Laurentiis.

Almost a year passed until, in the spring of 1982, Bernard Williams was invited to become vice-president of the Dino De Laurentiis Corporation. He asked De Laurentiis if he could revive the *Bounty* project instead.

Donaldson went on to direct a fine domestic drama called *Smash Palace* which De Laurentiis saw in America. De Laurentiis attaches great importance to viewing the work of new directors and he was impressed by Donaldson's talent.

Donaldson then found himself in Hollywood discussing a

'At Sam I got a call from Dino'

sequel to *Conan the Barbarian* which De Laurentiis had produced. "Dino is a man who makes his own decisions and makes them instantly", Donaldson told me. "I was very impressed by him and during our meeting I asked casually what was happening with the *Bounty*.

"At Sam the next morning got a call from Dino. He said he had an emergency and wouldn't go to see him. 'Conan can't be done by someone else', he told me, 'you will make the *Bounty* for me'." recalled Donaldson.

Once Donaldson was signed and in England working with the long-suffering Robert Bolt, Williams had to replace Christopher Reeve who had turned them down only six weeks before shooting started. There was no shortage of candidates - Jeremy Irons, Anthony Andrews, the rock star Sting, all were considered and rejected. Then Williams discovered that a film being made at MGM had been delayed and that its Australian star Mel Gibson, touted as the hottest actor in Hollywood, agreed.

Laurence Olivier and Edward Fox were engaged for a week's work as officers at Bligh's court martial and then, suddenly, Williams had his film together. On April 18, 1983 the first scene was shot. The film's title appropriately enough, was *The Saga of HMS Bounty*.

Adrian Turner



The 1978 version of HMS *Bounty*: built at a cost of over \$2m and packed with below-deck electronics. Seized by the builder when payments were not met - a wrist nailed to the mast.

Staggering, that's the only word for it

moreover... Miles Kington

said afterwards that most of the offences were minor, usually caused by runners mugging each other in order to overtake.

"We had two or three hundred lads running in plain clothes with sun-glasses, rockers' leather gear, stuff like that. I think their presence definitely helped to take the heat off. The only serious case we had was of one runner arrested for carrying drugs."

Steroids?

"Cocaine, actually. It would have been worth about £5m on the street, which is where he was, of course, so we nabbed him. But all in all the runners behaved beautifully. There was no picketing, as we had taken the precaution of stopping any entrant from Yorkshire and turning them back before they got to London."

The race itself produced the usual crop of amazing stories, none more so than that of Steve Dipper, an unemployed youth from Tring, who received three offers of a job while he was running.

"I had this tray of ice creams which I was carrying with me as I ran, so as to get some pocket money, know what I mean? And three blokes offered me jobs in their restaurants, seeing as how I was so enterprise. I am now running a small chain of take-away kebab houses in the Midlands, and this is only the day after the race. Can't be bad."

again, but I don't regret anything, it was marvellous while it lasted."

Most heart-warming of all, Simon Romeo actually met his mother during the race, whom he had not seen for 29 years.

"She had run off when I was three, and here she was, still running. It was a wonderful day for me, especially as she thinks she knows who my father is. I can't thank the GLC enough."

Yes, this was all made possible by the GLC. And it's the GLC that the Tories are trying to kill! Doesn't make sense, does it? If you want to keep London running smoothly, write to your MP, enclosing one Mars Bar wrapper. (Advt.)

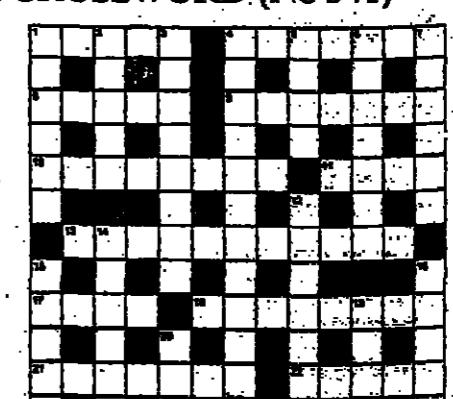
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 341)

ACROSS

- 1 Italian dough dish (5)
- 2 Mail sack (7)
- 3 Refrain from exacting (5)
- 4 Cut out (7)
- 5 Feudal lord (8)
- 6 Encourage (4)
- 7 Environmental stress study (11)
- 17 Sail into wind (4)
- 18 Mockery (8)
- 21 Inscribed (7)
- 22 Powerful man (5)
- 23 Attendant body (7)
- 24 Praise lavishly (5)

DOWN

- 1 Art traditionalist (6)
- 2 Animated corpse (5)
- 3 Satellite element (8)
- 4 Predominance (13)
- 5 III (4)
- 6 US maize whisky (7)



- 7 Separated area (6)
- 12 Search refuse (8)
- 14 Impose (7)
- 15 Fan heater (6)
- 16 Brass percussion (6)
- 19 Wooden clog (5)
- 20 Light sub-machine gun (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

BILLY GRAHAM - worth listening to!

Billy Graham, starts biggest tour

Billy Graham, the world's best known Christian communicator, begins his biggest ever tour in Britain this month.

Ahead of him are 40 meetings in six football grounds around the country, spread over three months.

POPULAR MESSAGE

He will be bringing the same message which has drawn audiences of almost 100 million to his meetings around the world.

"There can be no new world under present conditions. Something dramatic has to happen to alter man and his world."

His meetings are supported by political and religious leaders, and thousands of Christians from all the major churches. Lord Tonybandy has said, "Welcome beyond measure his return."

MISSION: ENGLAND

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SUNDERLAND Roker Park	May 26-June 2	7.30pm
NORWICH Carrow Road	June 9-12	SUN 10 JUNE 3.30pm
BIRMINGHAM Villa Park	June 30-July 7	7.30pm Except SUN 3.30pm
LIVERPOOL Anfield	July 14-21	8.00pm
IPSWICH Portman Road	July 24-27	7.30pm

All seats FREE

This space kindly donated by friends of Billy Graham and Mission England

MONDAY PAGE

Divorce - American style

The Government's divorce reform proposals have been fiercely debated in and outside Parliament during the past few months. The Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, at present in committee stage, aims to reform the present maintenance and alimony system to end the so-called "meal ticket for life" and to protect children's

Washington

These are the worst of times for Henry and Diane Mistele, who despite being legally divorced are living together by order of a United States court. How this bizarre state of affairs came about is a story which could be written only in America, where attempts have been made for more than a decade to correct inequities caused by the widespread adoption of "no-fault" divorce laws.

In the widely-publicized case of the Mistele, a well-meaning but misguided judge in Detroit, Michigan, tried to defy the unwritten rules of a broken marriage by sentencing them, for the sake of their children, to four years of "togetherness". Under the terms of this unique, even freakish decision, Mr Mistele is responsible for the maintenance of a comfortable house in the expensive Gross Pointe Woods area of Detroit, as well as for grocery money and \$400 (£285) a month alimony. Mrs Mistele is responsible for cooking, housekeeping, shopping and childcare.

He sleeps in the bedroom; she sleeps in the sitting-room. Neither is allowed to bring "dates" home. If either breaks the rules, the penalty is loss of custody of their three sons. Both have denounced the judge and are fighting the decision.

**One result has been
the creation of
a new poverty class**

As Britain embarks on its first reform of divorce law since 1969, it is useful to examine, not the terms of the Mistele decision, but the motives which prompted the attempt of 78-year-old Detroit judge David Vokes to hold together a marriage that had broken down irreversibly.

A careful reading of the decision suggests that he saw Diane Mistele as "Everywoman" of a certain age and economic background who is likely to slip through the cracks of no-fault divorce laws which no longer guarantee lifetime support. She is over 40, and has not worked since her three sons - aged 14 to 16 - were born. She is one generation of women who accepted the social dictum that a woman's place was at home. To push her out into society with only a modest property settlement, outdated skills and prospects of only a very low-paying job would be to doom her to a life very close to the poverty line.

This, at any rate, was the judge's thinking, based on 20 years of hearing divorce cases. His experience taught him - and US statistics show - that since the widespread adoption of no-

fault divorce laws in 1970: first the rate of divorce has increased (one in two US marriages is legally dissolved); second terms have changed (child support payments and other forms of financial assistance have decreased); and third, one unfortunate result had been the creation of a new class of poor families headed by single working women.

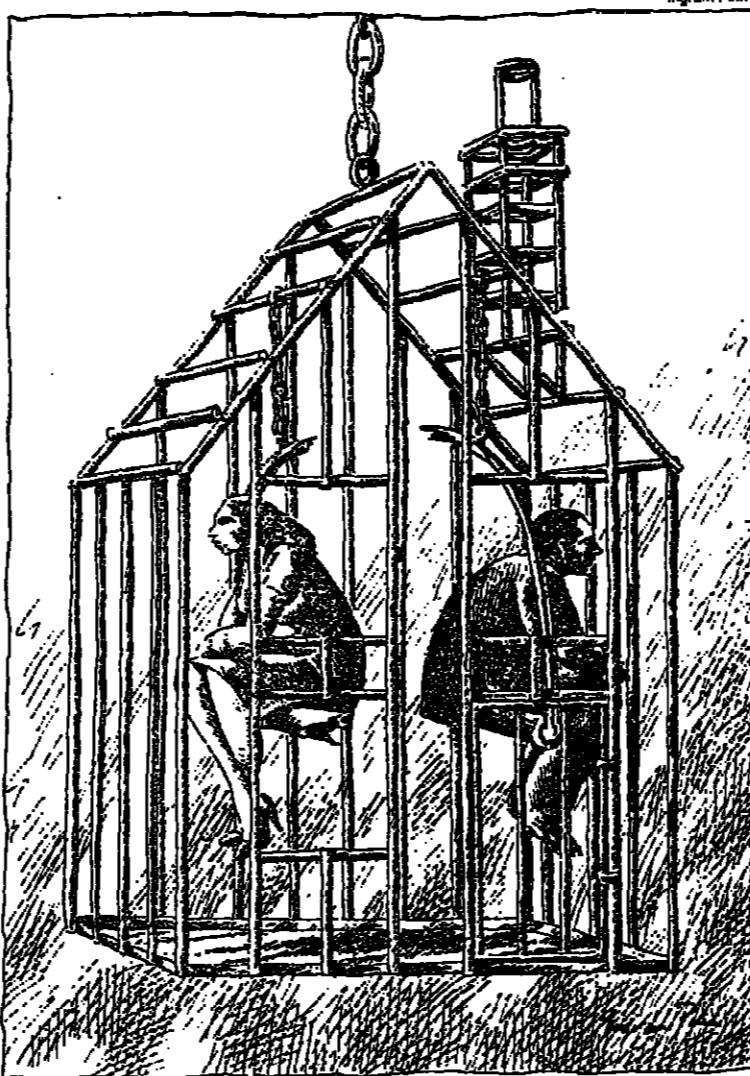
The growth of this new poverty class is thought to be a generational phenomenon which will not occur among younger, better-educated women whose career prospects are brighter. For the moment, however, it is a class that imposes new burdens on society and poses challenges to individual courts in the 51 state jurisdictions. They must put into practice specific terms of legal principles that are stated only in general terms.

In the 44 states which now require equitable distribution of marital property, it is up to the courts to decide what goes into the pot and how it should be divided. How much value should be placed, for example, on mothering, housekeeping, hostessing and other intangibles? Should the lost career potential of a foreign service wife or woman who stayed at home be taken into consideration? May a wife make claim to her husband's share of a closely-held business or to future royalties on a book written during the marriage?

As property settlements go up, and awards of alimony go down - only 10 per cent of US divorces now receive such payments - these are the new issues courts are asked to resolve. There is no uniform response. Only 30 states, for example, weigh the economic value of housework, which has been estimated at figures varying from \$100 to \$300 a week.

Pensions are also a burning issue. In marriages in which the husbands' pension was one of the main assets, wives have pressed for their share, but the practice of splitting pensions was recently interrupted by a controversial Supreme Court decision which declared in a case involving retirement pay of railway workers, that pensions may not be assigned to anyone but the worker. The court has not yet ruled on a similar case involving private pensions. It could terminate altogether the practice of pension-splitting unless Congress passes new legislation.

This "total picture" approach to divorce settlements has created a new breed of economic specialists who earn fees of \$3,000 and more to place valuations, which will stand up in court, on a medical practice, an accountancy business and the like. In some acrimonious cases, platoons of competing specialists are employed to



help divide the spoils, thus raising the cost of litigation enormously.

The excesses that have grown up under the no-fault system have led to repeated calls for reform. State legislators and associations of trial lawyers have appealed for national, standardized methods of evaluating the net worth of businesses and professions so as to cut divorce litigation fees. Increasingly, too, there are calls for government regulations, either state or federal, to set standards for divorce clinics in order to eliminate the assembly-line type, which encourages couples to slip in and out of marriage with ease.

But generally, it must be said that the principles guiding courts since the

A new approach to family life

Some other broader, and better balanced solutions to common marriage problems which are gaining widespread acceptance are:

- The growing use of "rehabilitative" temporary payments for wives who have stayed at home to complete their education or obtain skills which will help them get better jobs.
- Separate child support clauses stipulating the amount a

sponse is willing to spend on higher education and for how long.

TALKBACK

**Teacher
in a pet**

From Lisa Hallgarten, 14 Antrim Grove, London. With reference to headmaster John Pearman's "Comment" (Monday Page, May 7), I would like to comment on the role and performance of Britain's teachers from a different perspective. As a student in a large London comprehensive, I reject totally the idea that teachers underestimate their responsibility to their pupils. My long experience as a pupil has shown me the great extent of my teachers' concern both in their time spent in preparation and marking and in their acceptance of much unpaid overtime. It is precisely because teaching is a caring profession that like nurses, teachers can be exploited financially through their own genuine concern, and the public outcry that inevitably follows strike threats.

Finally, to claim that teachers are "unaccountable" is to insult the very intelligence of school students. Most students know if a teacher is lazy, inefficient or indifferent to their needs, and I would put it to John Pearman that the potential scorn and condemnation of a class of thirty children usually ensues that teachers do their job well. Perhaps, if he would venture from the security of his headmaster's office, into the classrooms of my school, he would see the stupidity of his shortsighted and inaccurate "Comment".

From John Adams, 16 Laburnum Crescent, Kidlington, Oxford.

I cannot allow another unnecessary holiday to go unused, and so abandon my CSE-marking to take issue with John Pearman's opinions.

"Most teachers are paid far too much already." Perhaps when I started teaching in 1967, it would have taken my entire gross salary for three years to purchase our extremely modest little house. This is still the case.

The difference is that I am now at the top of my scale as head of department in a large comprehensive, with little chance of promotion.

"And they are paid it, in

many cases, for doing far too little." Head teachers are paid twice as much as the average teacher, and have very little contact with the classroom.

Perhaps Mr Pearson has lost touch altogether.

were getting an average of only 55 per cent of the amount due. Taking inflation into account, the amounts awarded were smaller.

Perhaps more disturbing was the finding that more than one-half of the 8.4 million women living with children under 21 in families in which no father was present received no support at all.

**Studies reveal that
divorce is harder
on boys than girls**

These grim statistics add up to a national problem which President Reagan mentioned in a State of the Union message this year in which he promised increased federal efforts to help mothers collect payments to bolster the deteriorating family structure.

Reagan is considering the use of computers to track down non-paying spouses - usually fathers - who attempt to go underground by changing their names or seeking employment in other states. Under this proposal, the names of non-paying fathers or mothers would be forwarded to the inland revenue service, which would deduct from federal tax refunds the money owed.

This will not, however, be enough to correct the problems faced by the children of divorce. Many, who formerly lived with both parents in middle-class homes, experience rapid deterioration in their standards of living. Support payments increasingly cease well before the age of 21, leaving the mother to pay for vocational training and university education she can rarely afford.

Economic sacrifices are only part of the problem. There are deep emotional scars as well. Despite the growing acceptance of shared physical and legal custody of children, and a new movement by fathers to gain custody, courts continue overwhelmingly to award the care of children to mothers. Often, in several years time, or after remarriage, the father drops out of the children's lives completely.

This is disastrous for boys in divorced people's families. New studies reveal that divorce is harder on boys than girls, who adjust more rapidly, often recovering from the shock in a year's time, whereas it can take a boy up to three years to recover.

In practice, however, the system often fails. Despite court awards and the concern of officials, frequently neither child support nor alimony is paid.

Most of the women in receipt of court-ordered child support payments

PENNY PERRICK
**Why my career is
just the job**

I have been asked to give a talk to a group of aspiring young journalists about my career. This will be difficult. My career has been of such short duration that when people ring up to ask me to write a book, discuss an article, or indeed give a talk, my first thought is that they have mistakenly been put through to my extension instead of Miles Kington's.

However, what I could talk about at some length are the years I spent having a job. A job as Acrlan in cashmere and yet a job is what most people end up doing. Even, I suspect, the well-motivated young women who are prepared to give up a Saturday afternoon to listen to me talk, unless they take greater care than I ever did in planning their working lives.

So probably the best thing I can do for them is to deliver a painful account of the error of my ways, on the same principle that lifers are trotted out to lecture to juvenile offenders as a means of nipping evil intentions in the bud.

My first mistake, aged eighteen, was to think of work as something that could be fitted in to the rest of the exciting mish-mash which was then my life. Lucky enough to have been taken on by *Vogue* magazine, I gave only half my attention to Yves St Laurent, while the other half was deployed in the pursuit of love.

Work for me, and indeed for most of my female contemporaries, was a way of passing the time while we waited. Micaela-like, for something to turn up - the something being a euphemism for a husband with enough money to transform us into full-time housewives and mothers. I was so enraptured by this prospect that I hardly noticed the pleasures that might be afforded by taking one's work seriously, among them pride in one's own achievements, a certain amount of prestige and regular pay rises.

When I did notice, it was too late. By then I had two small children around which work again, had to be fitted in.

As any working woman will tell you, anyone with a modicum of efficiency can manage to combine a job with motherhood but only a brilliant few can run to a career as well.

The long sharp shock of getting divorced didn't really improve my career prospects, even though it made going back

Frances Gibb on a hollow legal victory

Winner loses all

When Patricia Eaton, a South London college lecturer, won £12,000 libel damages last year against her former lover in the so-called "sex blackmail" case, colleagues and friends thought she had done rather well.

The award and the £20,000 legal costs ordered against art lecturer Terry Horsley seemed some kind of compensation for three years of the emotional turmoil and strain that is always likely to attend litigation, particularly where reputation is concerned.

But it is victory that has turned distinctly sour as far as Miss Eaton is concerned. To this day, the sum total she has received from Mr Horsley is £600, most of which has gone to her solicitor, and she still faces debts of some £12,000, the amount outstanding from the legal costs incurred in clearing her name.

Libel actions, while attracting much publicity, are relatively rare. Those that are brought represent only a small percentage of cases where there may be grounds for an action but where the victim is deterred from litigation because of the immense obstacles involved. And those writs that are issued, 95 per cent are settled out of court.

Unlike every other kind of civil action, libel does not qualify for legal aid. So any would-be litigant must, if not wealthy, at least have access to funds running to several thousand pounds. And the odds of proof is on the person suing; he must show the words were defamatory. Third, again unlike other civil actions, juries are used, which can make the results unpredictable.

Despite these obstacles, Miss Eaton, a lecturer in movement studies and health education, went ahead with her action after an 18-month affair with Mr Horsley at Avery Hill College of Further Education where they both worked. She claimed that a letter to the college head by him had severely damaged her personal and professional reputation. Copies of the letter were circulated to other staff members.

The case, which came to court last February, had all the ingredients guaranteed to attract maximum press interest, with the consequent harassment and invasion of privacy that that entails.



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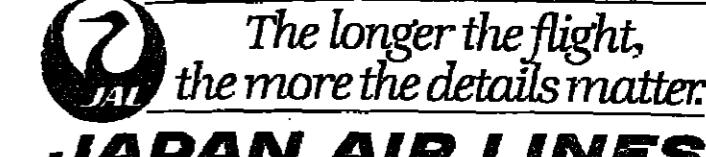
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PARIS DIARY

Frank Johnson

Verdi-nine steps, and dozens more

During the 1970s the composer and conductor Pierre Boulez wrote a much-discussed article entitled: "Opera houses! Blow them up!"

His view, in its essentials, was that opera, as organized in our time, is a decadent, conservative, philistine activity unrelated to the realities of the second half of the twentieth century. Since he wrote the article, the French have tended to agree with him in increasing numbers. So the audience for opera has been going up.

This was not what M. Boulez had in mind. He was, and still is, against all those cumbersome performances of, say, *Aida*, with fat people strolling around with Art Deco lampshades on their heads pretending to be ancient Egyptians. Such goings-on were a waste of the subsidies enjoyed by the great opera houses.

I believe that both M. Boulez and the audiences that like lampshade *Aida* are right. Such *Aida* could well afford to pay for themselves and the proper place for them is not the opera house, but the sports stadium. This Paris has just proved with an excellent series of *Aida* at the new stadium at Bercy. The building was opened a few weeks ago with round-the-clock cycling and continued with world middleweight boxing though, in an uncharacteristic failure of showmanship, the management failed to incorporate those two attractions in the performance of *Aida* I saw.

The various casts for the 16 performances tended to be as strong as one would find in most leading houses (for the benefit of opera boxes, the cast I heard was: Dimitrova, Obrazsova, Cossutta, and Vincenzo, with the baritone being the less well-known, though perfectly acceptable, Giuseppe Scandola. Michel Plasson conducted the Toulouse Opera Orchestra).

The producer and designer was Vittorio Rossi, who has worked on spaghetti westerns. I suppose an *Aida* in Paris is a frogs leg middle-eastern. For the benefit of non-opera boxes, the "production number" in *Aida* in the Triumph Scene the Egyptian army marching across the stage to a very famous trumpet tune, having thrashed the primitive Ethiopians. In the opera house, the logistics involved have traditionally been solved by having most of the Egyptians march around behind the scenery and come back again in exactly the same way, except for those carrying primitive Ethiopian trophies – invariably chamber pots – who change trophies backstage, substituting the chamber pot for, say, a huge shoe horn.

At Bercy, the scene consisted of a vast flight of steps up to the top of the stadium, from a hole at the bottom of these steps processed about 300 soldiers who marched up to the roof lights playing on their golden helmets. Glorious. Elsewhere, Signor Rossi's production was more conventional. Lamp shades were worn.

And an operatic vista of Bastille and glass

The centre of nearly every capital in the world, it seems, has been influenced, or ruined, by the Franco-Swiss Le Corbusier except Paris, the capital of the country of which he was a naturalized citizen. This is a great source of irritation to me as a native of London, a city which has taken much punishment from the Modern Movement of which Le Corbusier is part, or possibly all. Paris's wise decision not to allow itself to be razed by the Germans in 1940 meant that it did not have to be rebuilt after the war, a necessity which gave the modernists their chance in London and elsewhere.

I was passing the Opera the other day when four workmen emerged to load into a van the model of the new opera house to be built in the Place de la Bastille. Since we of the public had not been shown any of the projected designs, this was a chance to inspect it, especially since there was, as always in Paris, a delay in the loading while the men cursed one another, as to which bit should go first. The design was bold, exciting and full of windows – it is, in short, old fashioned. Modern. Lovers of Paris's glories as we all are, I came away rather pleased that the city was no longer escaping lightly.

BARRY FANTONI



"Now Mr Milkwood will read his latest poem, *The Battle of Ravenscraig*".

Why Labour needs a pit ballot

by Jimmy Reid

For the great majority of people one issue overrides all others in the coalfields dispute: the miners' right to vote on whether they should be on strike. Everything else – the future of the industry, picketing – is secondary.

But even Labour's tendency to mistake the voice of the zealot for that of the common man cannot explain the extraordinary way that the party leadership has reacted to the dispute.

It is only a year or so since Labour was convulsed by a fierce debate on party democracy. The fight was won by those demanding wide-ranging democratic change. Labour MPs are now subject to mandatory reselection and the leader is elected by an electoral college representing the entire party.

For Labour, the issue of democracy is vital for reasons both practical and strategic. A major obstacle to the growth of socialist ideas in Britain and Western Europe is undoubtedly the fear of millions that socialism means a totalitarian Soviet-style society in which talk of freedom and civil rights is a sham.

The electoral advance of a Labour Party with a left-wing programme for socialist change will largely be determined by its ability to convince people that it stands for democratic change. It must therefore

demonstrate a consistent fidelity to democratic principles.

All such talk and promises will sound hollow and hypocritical if Labour looks away and refuses to speak out when democratic rights are cynically denied to workers within a section of the labour movement itself.

Another aspect which must be troubling Labour is the way the NUM's national delegate conference has been used to circumvent a national ballot. The equivalent of what has been done in the NUM would be a majority vote in the House of Commons to cancel a general election on the grounds that Parliament is a higher body and does not need a mandate from the electorate.

Here was a test of Labour's commitment to democracy. But of the party leadership only Neil Kinnock has criticized the decision to abandon the ballot box. Indeed, the party's national executive has backed the strike without reservation, which must mean support for the refusal of a ballot.

Kinnock has argued that a ballot is necessary to make the miners' strike "cohere" and to make possible the level of support from other workers which is needed to win. Events have proved him right. In its

ninth week the strike is not yet solid and will not be so without a national ballot. Other workers are obviously reluctant to vote for action in support of miners on strike who still have not had a vote on whether they should be on strike.

All this can legitimately be interpreted as revealing a distressing disregard for democratic norms of behaviour and conduct inside the British labour movement. This, however, would be untrue. In private, many Labour MPs are bitterly opposed to what they describe as "Scargill's antics".

Why then, this contrast between private hostility and a public endorsement so sweeping as implicitly to include the rejection of a ballot? The answer is even more worrying. It is fear. To disagree with Arthur Scargill is viewed by the zealots inside the Labour party as treason, and the MPs are the most vulnerable.

If the party is seen to support or acquiesce with those who would deny democracy here and now to workers, how can a future Labour government be trusted with national democracy? It's no good saying, "Of course you can trust us". Deeds speak louder than words.

The author led the shipworkers' sit-in on the Upper Clyde in 1971. He resigned from the Communist Party in 1976 and joined Labour.

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Ferdinand Mount

Discarding the seal of office

The circus poster looked odd, and rather stark. There were a couple of tigers, no prancing ponies, no Madame Fiji and her Amazing Performing Poodles. This was, in short, a circus without animals. The great Mr Gerry Cottle explained in a programme note: "The reason we can't even have a horse or a dog in the circus is that many local councils won't allow us to". Everyone agrees that it is still a marvellous circus, but it is not what it used to be.

You are still welcome to display orang-utans playing lacrosse, as long as you do not do it on council property. For councils may be as choosy as any private individual about what activities they permit on their land. And an increasing number of them choose not to entertain circuses that include so much as a performing flea. Islington Council has circulated an Animals Charter and is confident that its fellow Labour-controlled councils in inner London will join the ban, which is already in force. I understand, in places as far-flung as Southend and Barrow-in-Furness, if it catches on across the country, the freedom to present a circus with animals may become purely notional since for most of the year the non-human performers would have to be in ruinously expensive kennels. Thus, in a surprisingly short time, the sight of a blonde on a piedball or a beach-ball on a seal's nose may well become a memory.

The trouble is that circuses are out of fashion. No progressive town are shed the day the circus leaves town. If Nelly the Elephant packed her trunk and said goodbye to the circus, the Militant Tendency's animal rights group would applaud her liberation from capitalist exploitation. Yet they have circuses in the Soviet Union. Circus people are said to have gipsy blood in them, and gypsies are very much "in". Why are circuses so unmistakably out?

I suspect it is because circuses are associated with vulgar pleasure and with nothing else: a circus is simply a spectacle. It does not aim to improve or elevate us; unlike a gymnastic display, it does not demonstrate the glorious state of the nation's health; unlike folk-dancing it does not pay homage to national tradition; unlike wanting the World Cup, it does not mean We Are The Greatest.

It belongs to that realm of grubby commercial, innocent pleasure which irritates Prodroses the world over: the world of comics and boiled sweets and Space Invaders and unlit cigarettes and the Eurovision Song Contest. I like to think of a Prodroses Union Conference, which would bring together the most interfering sort of Tory MP with the most aggressive feminists and health campaigners: there they would all be preparing more and more ferocious plans for stopping people doing things.

Meanwhile, somewhere on the Welsh border where some sleep, county council has turned a blind eye, the rest of us would be lying in the feather, in a haze of alcohol and nicotine, while all around children dazed on lollies and horror comes waited for the circus to begin. Then would, of course, be lions and tigers and horses and elephants and monkeys. But there would also be parrots singing numbers from the *Trop Ten* and seals in front performing risqué sketches, and dolphins diving for cornetts. Later in the evening there would be kangaroo racing.

Anne Sofer

Maybe it's because I'm a Londoner

"But can we afford London?" asked a fellow guest at a dinner party recently. And predictably I choked with outrage over my chilli con carne. When I had controlled myself I charged him with all sorts of reactionary tendencies, the least of which was a desire to tease earnest women councillors.

But although I bridle at any suggestion that London, particularly inner-London, does not deserve more economic support, I have to admit on reflection that the question is legitimate, even though the answer will still be yes.

Do cities any longer make economic sense? Their historic *raisons d'être* – ports and cross-roads and centres of industry – having been superseded by the new geography of orbital motorways and micro-electronic communication, what is now to keep them alive?

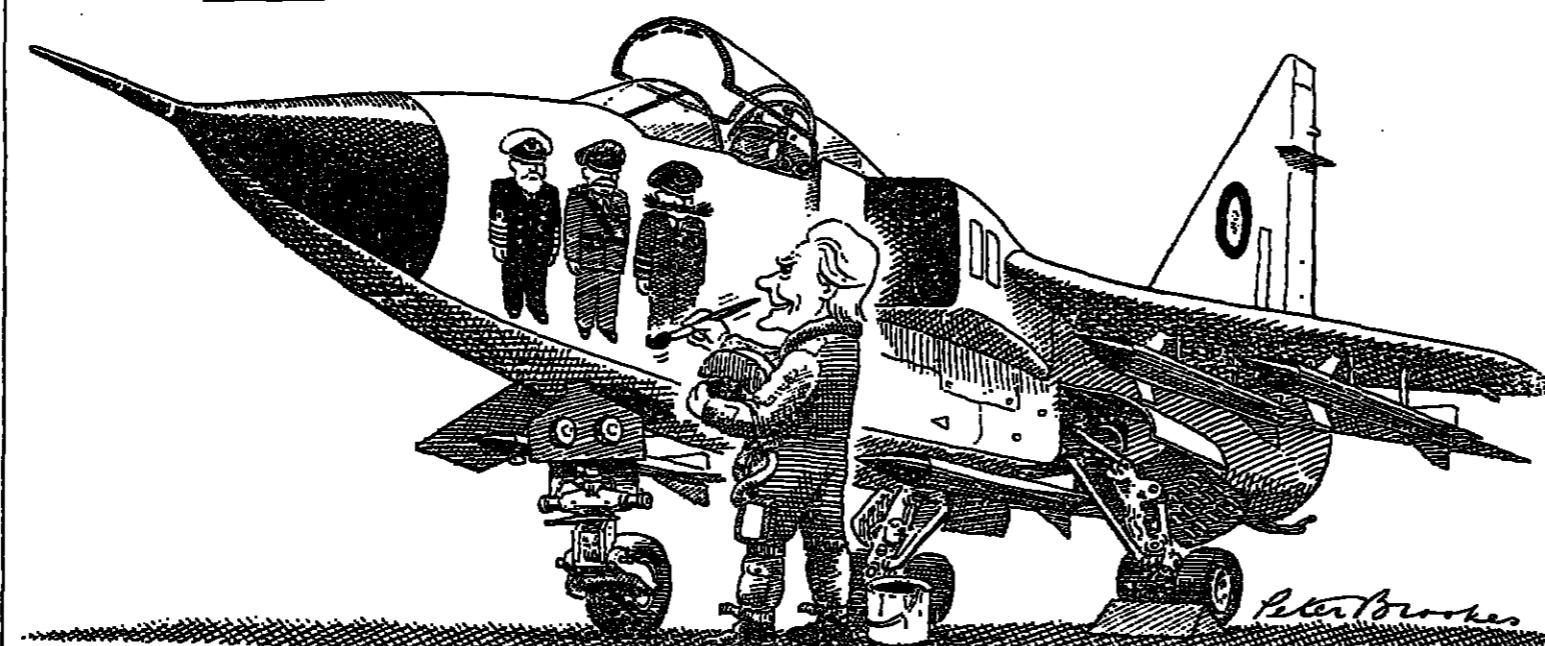
One short answer to that is – politics. Decaying big cities are becoming a more and more necessary factor in the party political game. Labour needs them to preserve its support; the Conservatives need them to ensure that Labour's most visible performers are sufficiently left-wing to frighten off everyone outside those municipal bastions.

I am not talking about blueprints or development plans, and all that committee fiddler that gathers dust in municipal archives, but more about imagery. Throughout history, from the vision of battlemented white towers on a distant hill as in a renaissance painting, to the glitter and rancorous vulgarity of New York's Broadway in the 1930s, "the city" has been an idea to quicken the pulse and lift the heart. It is a quality of excitement which London, on a warm spring evening still abundantly has. Yet there is a danger now that the very word "city" will become associated only with negative images: decay, crime, vandalism, racial tension and despair.

To retain, or regain, their magnetism, cities are going to have to adapt to new economic facts of life in ways we can only dimly perceive at present. Maybe they will become places people choose to live in because they like city life rather than places they are forced to live in for housing or employment reasons. Maybe there will be as much commuting out as commuting in. But whatever happens we must get away from the habit of mind that sees "Inner City Policy" as a matter of managing a generic social institution. There is – or could be – plenty of life in the old metropolis yet.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/LEA for St Pancras North.

Rodney Cowton on the ructions over top-level defence cuts



Can brass deflect a Heseltine misguided missile?

developing his plans to run down the Navy.

The viewpoints have varied, but even the most sympathetic to Mr Heseltine have warned against depriving the individual services of the ability to offer advice on strategy and policy.

The Ministry has been rather proud of its efforts to achieve economies and become cost conscious over the last 20 years. Long before Mr Heseltine arrived on the scene a senior civil servant could effortlessly tell you the cost of a marginal improvement in the quality of lavatory paper used throughout the services (£400,000 a year, if memory serves).

Mr Heseltine, however, is convinced that there is a lot of slab still to be found, though it may be tightly corseted and not easily visible, and he is intent on excising it. And if he has to stand on the patient's corsets in order to examine the abdomen, well stoicism has long been recognized as a certain instinct for self-preservation.

Some months ago the Army decided that 1984 would be the year in which it would strip on its sharpest sword and compose its features into their leanest and meanest look. It was going to do its own stream-lining and never again would it be possible for anyone to accuse it of being top heavy.

But that has not deterred Mr Heseltine. The Army now fears that Mr Heseltine's scheme may delay the implementation of its own cuts, and that the two may not be entirely compatible.

All this is neatly encapsulated in the fact that the man charged with the primary responsibility for carrying through the Army's review, Lieutenant-General Sir James Glover, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, is himself in a post which Mr Heseltine is heading in the wrong direction.

The details are now being worked out and will be revealed in a white paper in July, but in essence he aims to strip the Army, Navy and Air Force of their policy-forming staffs,

and concentrate them under the wing of the Chief of Defence Staff, who rises supreme and imperial above the individual services.

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All this is neatly encapsulated in the fact that the man charged with the primary responsibility for carrying through the Army's review, Lieutenant-General Sir James Glover, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, is himself in a post which Mr Heseltine is heading in the wrong direction.

They believe he may be endangering the professionalism and morale of the individual services. They also argue that in the Falklands conflict the existing system came through the most rigorous test since the

Second World War with credit, and that it is nonsense now to tamper with the fundamentals of a tested system. Those not opposed in principle to a strengthening of the role of the Chief of Defence Staff will nevertheless require Mr Heseltine's detailed plan, when it emerges, to meet some important questions:

● If the CDS is to have sole responsibility for the formulation of policy recommendations and the conduct of operations in war, how are future occupants of that enhanced post to be selected and given the breadth of training and experience to fit them for it?

● Will the new hinge which Mr Heseltine is designing between policy formulation and management of the services be strong enough to cope with a severe crisis? Mr Heseltine plainly believes that the present system of policy formulation is cumbersome and rusty. But there are those who fear that the link in his new system will be so weak that with the first unpredicted stress that gate will fall off the hinge.

● How are operational requirements to be determined and resources allocated? The present system in which Chiefs of Staff wheel and deal for resources may be undignified, but given the excruciatingly difficult nature of the decisions to be taken, some fear that a managerially more tidy system will not necessarily be more efficient.

They argue that in recent years the balance of power and influence between the Chief of Defence Staff and the chiefs of the individual services has swung far enough in the direction of the CDS. In pursuing a tidy system Mr Heseltine may be in danger of shutting the door on the best advice, which can often emerge from conflicting interests vigorously pursued.

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they are subjected to random lie tests to check possible theft.

What is bound to concern MPs is the lack of any rules, code of conduct or legislation to control the use of polygraphs in Britain. Mrs Thatcher has specifically ruled out "at present" the introduction of laws to control or limit their use. Barrett suggests that rules similar to those adopted by the American Polygraph Association, which has 1,500 members, would suffice.

"I don't like the idea of the polygraph," he admits "but it is necessary because lying and stealing have become so common that people are not even ashamed of it. We need it to help people to be honest, as I am sure the vast majority would like to be."

Pur bluntly, he says employer tolerance is equal to employee theft. Of course, an individual's right to privacy must be guarded and respected "but the need for society to protect its business, its job security, its hard-earned wages and its health, safety and welfare must be equally sacred."

As MPs begin their inquiries they will have to decide if Barrett's suggestions are realistic formulas for a big reduction in crime or a blueprint for an Orwellian nightmare.

Richard Evans

expert who decides from the squiggles recorded on the graph paper, if someone is being truthful or not.

Barrett says: "Overall, a 100 per cent success cannot be guaranteed because one must account for the occasional psychopath who really believes he is telling the truth. But if the polygraphist is well trained, competent and experienced, it is near enough 100 per cent as makes no difference."

His case for extending the use of the polygraph along American lines, where it is used by about half of all shops, is simple, if not simplistic.

He guarantees that the use of the polygraph, in three different ways, can reduce by 80 per cent losses caused by staff stealing from shops.

First, he offers pre-employment screening tests. More than eight out of ten people seeking jobs tell lies, he says. Usually they are small ones, such as exaggerating educational qualifications or present salary. But often past dishonesty is kept secret.

Secondly, he provides specific investigations into theft of cash, merchandise or company secrets.

Lastly, he offers an "honesty maintenance programme". In effect an amnesty is granted to a company's workforce after which

Jeremy Barrett, former SAS officer and director of the British School of

land Mount
ing the se
office



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

NINETEEN NINETY-SEVEN

In trying to reach agreement with China over Hongkong, the British government faces an awkward, even wretched, dilemma. China's claim to sovereignty over Hongkong is in the end incontestable, nor least because the British-held lease on most of the colony is due to expire in thirteen years' time. And it is made more acceptable by China's promise that it will preserve the present Hongkong system intact for fifty years after 1997. For this reason the British government is sensible to acknowledge, as the Foreign Secretary did in Hongkong late last month, that "it would not be realistic to think of an agreement that provides for British administration in Hongkong after 1997". The dilemma lies in the fact the government is seeking an agreement that is not only acceptable to Britain and China, but also to the people of Hongkong. And a large proportion of Hongkong's five million or so people have the gravest doubts about an agreement that would place Hongkong under the control of China.

It would not do to portray the feelings of Hongkong people in black-and-white terms. Most of the colony's predominantly Cantonese population have a vague sense of loyalty to China, and more specifically to Guangdong province, across the border from Hongkong, of which they are culturally and linguistically a part. And although a large number of them have left China, legally or illegally, during the past thirty years, many have done so in search of economic betterment rather than as political refugees. Nor do most ordinary people in Hongkong identify themselves in any but the remotest way with the British administration there. But the fact remains that most people in Hongkong know enough about how the Communist Party has ruled China since 1949 to worry about their future after 1997, and to want the firmest possible

assurances that the status quo in Hongkong will be maintained after the British leave.

Some of Hongkong's worries and doubts have been conveyed to London during the past week or so by two visiting delegations from the territory. The delegations have represented very different social strata and have addressed themselves to two very different, but equally important, issues. The first, made up of appointed members of the colony's two main organs of government, the Executive and Legislative Councils, has been pressing for firmer guarantees for the future than they believe the Chino-British agreement now being negotiated will provide. They have asked for an agreement that would spell out in precise detail the ways in which Hongkong's present legal, social and economic systems will be maintained after 1997, and would provide working assurances of its own inviolability. They also want to see the 2½ million or so holders of British Dependent Territory passports in Hongkong given the right of settlement in the United Kingdom.

The councillors' views have been supplemented by those of the other delegation, made up of representatives of students, community groups and other grassroot organizations. This second delegation has been calling for the swift creation of a properly-functioning democratic machinery in Hongkong, so that when China institutes a system of "Hongkong governed by Hongkong people", as it promises to do after 1997, Hongkong will have a sufficiently sturdy democracy to defend its new-found autonomy.

These are all entirely worthy aims, but some are more practicable than others. Many are already shared by the British government. Sir Geoffrey Howe made it clear in Hongkong last month, for example, that Britain wants an agreement with China

that will formally record detailed arrangements for the post-1997 period. And both Chinese and British officials in Hongkong have intimated that the territory needs to develop a greater degree of democracy between now and 1997.

So far the British authorities in Hongkong have been very cautious about moving too fast towards a more democratic system there, apparently because they are afraid of offending Chinese communist susceptibilities. Certainly Peking will only accept democracy in Hongkong on its own terms - that is, a limited democracy, carefully controlled. But the British authorities there should not let this become a pretext for doing too little and too late.

There are other demands which, unfortunately, no British government could accede to. It is beyond the power of any government, either in London or in Peking, to guarantee absolutely the course of events in the next century. One can only note that Peking has always been scrupulous in observing international agreements. Its assurances about Hongkong will be given within the framework of such an agreement, and its international reliability will thus depend on their implementation. That is in itself a form of guarantee.

There are also practical political limits to what can be done for British Dependent Territory passport-holders and - while every effort must be made to open Britain's doors to those in Hongkong with convincing reasons to fear the future, or to find homes for them elsewhere - it is better to acknowledge this sad fact than to pretend otherwise. With a draft Sino-British agreement now only a few months away, it is important to strike the right balance between what is needed and what is feasible. When the House of Commons comes to debate Hongkong later this week it will serve the people of the colony best by bearing this in mind.

Harmony into discord? Tell it to the kids living on soup. Mrs Thatcher.

Yours sincerely,
JOE ASHTON,
House of Commons.

TURKEY CONDEMNED BUT NOT SANCTIONED

"History will recall how a community fighting for nothing but its liberty has been treated by this body," said Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, commenting on the resolution passed by the UN Security Council on Friday night. He called it a "Greek-Cypriot resolution supported by people who do not know where Cyprus is".

In point of fact most of those who supported the resolution know all too well where Cyprus is, and few better than the government of the United Kingdom. Any who might not have been fully up to date on the Cyprus problem had the benefit of an admirably detailed and clear report from the Secretary-General, circulated on May 2. In it he gave an account of the latest phase of his "good offices" mission - the phase that followed the Security Council's condemnation of the Turkish Cypriot UDI last November.

However negative in itself, the UDI did at least have the merit of reviving international concern about the Cyprus issue. Encouraged both by the Turkish government and by President

on April 10 that his community would go ahead with a constitutional referendum and then elections, and on April 17 formal diplomatic relations were established between his state and the Republic of Turkey.

As Señor Pérez de Cuellar puts it, "the developments outlined in this report speak for themselves". Mr Denktas, as has long been obvious to anyone who follows his conduct in detail rather than merely listens to his rhetoric, does not want a federal solution. He prefers to be the president of his Lilliputian state. The Turkish government might prefer a federal solution in theory but finds it easier politically to support Mr Denktas.

The United States would prefer a negotiated solution of some sort, but finds it strategically inexpedient to have a serious argument with Turkey hence the American abstention on Friday night. Other powers would like the Turkish attitude to be different but do not see anything practical they can do about it. So the Turks are condemned but not sanctioned, and the UN system loses a little more of its credibility.

THE VIEW FROM CABLE STREET

The best place to watch the London Marathon is half-way down the course in Cable Street, Stepney, where the East Enders go. The road is narrow, lived-in and legendary for an altogether nastier spectacle, the famous 1936 battle between the police and anti-fascists determined to erect a barricade against a march by Mosley's British Union of Fascists. Yesterday the sun shone, the police were affable, a steel band played and produced an electric effect on the runners. Mr Jonathan Aitken, MP, gave the schoolchildren beating their drums a gracious wave, others jiggled, many adjusted their pace to the rhythm nearly all smiled. A schoolteacher from a nearby borough stopped and adopted a mock athletic pose for his adoring pupils cheering at the roadside. Athletes carried placards advertising charities (there was one supporting the miners). There were horses, a Mickey Mouse, Superman and a lollipop-shaped phalanx of Vikings. Once the front-runners had swept by, it was easy to forget in Cable Street that this was one of the great events in the world marathon calendar.

In four years the London Marathon has become an institution in a country where it usually takes centuries rather than decades to become a tradition. It is now as much of a

feature of the sporting year as Henley, Ascot and Wimbledon. Already it has an air of timelessness. It would be highly unfortunate, therefore, if the abolition of the Greater London Council, which plays an important year-round administrative role in supporting the marathon, damaged its smooth continuation.

Seven London boroughs are traversed by the runners. Each will receive a share of yesterday's profits of £50,000. If no post-GLC contingency plan is in place, a file should be opened today by Mr Christopher Brasher and Mr John Disney, the founding fathers of the race. Next year's marathon seems secure. But Mr Brasher reckons a race with so many finishers could not be staged in 1986 and beyond without the continuation of County Hall.

The London Marathon is the most visible part of a wider phenomenon - the running boom that has hit Britain in the past decade. Last year 136 marathons were run in the United Kingdom involving an estimated 149,000 finishers - from the 15,775 who crossed the line in London to the 30 who completed the course in the Isles of Scilly. London is by no means the toughest on the athletes. That honour seems to be shared by the Snowdonia and Duchy (of Cornwall) marathons with 460 and 142 finishers respectively.

THE TIMES MONDAY MAY 14 1984

Sectional views in mining industry

From Mr Joe Ashton, MP for Basildon (Labour)

Sir. For nine weeks now my constituency of Basildon, North Nottinghamshire, has been a no-man's land between the Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire miners.

Children, especially since the disruption of free school meals by the teachers, are living on soup or beans.

Nationally, well over 2,000 miners have been arrested and usually handcuffed, imprisoned, photographed and fingerprinted too. I personally was detained by police and refused permission to visit pits in my own constituency to "freedom ride" to show a busload of journalists what was happening.

Yet the Prime Minister, who, on the steps of Downing Street, promised to bring harmony into discord, does nothing.

It is obvious the Nottinghamshire miners will not strike without a ballot because they work in long-life pits. Against this we have the miners of Wales and Kent and Scotland saying why should a Nottinghamshire miner in a safe pit have a vote to put them out of a job?

What is not generally realized is that coalfields are competitive. The closure of one pit can mean a sigh of relief in another. To insist on a national ballot is as logical as demanding that members of the NUJ on *The Sunday Times* should have a vote on the future of *The Observer*.

However, there is one simple proposal the Prime Minister could make to get the two sides around the table. That is to offer a substantial reduction in the price of electricity. It would keep pits open, help our industry to compete with foreign goods, bring down inflation, and might even gain Mrs Thatcher lots of votes from pensioners.

The savings on the high redundancy pay and life-long unemployment, plus the current surcharge on gas, electricity, and North Sea oil, would easily absorb it. So would cancelling the Sizewell nuclear power station which we don't need.

We have so much energy in this country it ought to be coming out of the plug on the wall like water out of a tap, with each sector being used to coordinate into an energy policy which is best for Britain.

Yet, unlike any other businessman who cuts the price when there is a glut, including farmers and the EEC, the Government keeps the price of energy high, sacrificing thousands of jobs to provoke punch-ups on picket lines.

Harmony into discord? Tell it to the kids living on soup. Mrs Thatcher.

Yours sincerely,
JOE ASHTON,
House of Commons.

Grim outlook for arts

From Professor Sir Ernst Gombrich, FBA

Sir. Mr Wealands Bell (May 4) should not be allowed to confuse the issue raised by Professor Berthoud's warning (April 27) about the future of the arts.

Granted that we educators must never be complacent while the majority of our fellow citizens have found no access to the riches of great literature, great art or great music, should not this sad situation make us resist all the more those ominous attempts to deprive the flickering lamps of civilization of the last drop of this financial fuel?

Yours etc,

E. H. GOMBRICH,
19 Briardale Gardens, NW3.
May 4.

Ultra in the East

From Mr James Rusbridger

Sir. Before Professor Hinsley writes his final account of Allied signals (report, May 3) intelligence in the last war. I hope he will be allowed to include details of operations in the Far East. The Foreign Office still refuses to release any Japanese Ultra for public inspection claiming that to do so would not be in the public interest.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES RUSBRIDGER,
7 Tremena Road,
St Austell,
Cornwall.

Captain Oates's medal

From the Colonel of the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards

Sir. Your Sale Room Correspondent's article of May 5 about the sale of Captain Oates's Polar Medal prompts me to write to say that his regiment, the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, is quickly forming a fund to buy the medal.

I am glad to say that we are fairly convinced of success. We have the backing of the Gilbert White and Oates Memorial Museum at Shelsome and indeed that of the Oates family and are very happy that one of the major national museums is likely to be able to help us to a most noteworthy extent. I am, of course, seeking help wherever I can find it.

In our determination to find the funds to buy the medal, our belief that this regiment is the fitting holder of this significant award is sustained by the entry in Captain Scott's diary:

Oates' last thoughts were of his mother, but immediately before that he wrote that his Regiment would be pleased with the bold way in which he met his death.

We are indeed proud of him and, as you may know, to this day celebrate annually his example of courage, both in the regiment and in London.

Yours faithfully,
ALLAN FINDLAY,
Home Headquarters,
5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon
Guards,
Upmeadow Lodge,
Graffham,
Petworth, West Sussex.

May 8.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Checks and balances for Ireland

From Mr J. E. Hamilton

Sir. Mr Peter Jay's forthright presumption (May 4) that (a) Westminster has the right to act without the consent of the people of Northern Ireland and (b) expressing the opinion that a democratic united Ireland is a solution, would somehow lead Ulster Protestants to think constructively, to say the least, paradoxical.

I do not follow how being robbed of your nationality against your will and then being propelled into adopting another nationality that you plainly do not want would encourage a single Loyalist to think positively at all.

Peter Jay, having discovered that it is very rewarding to keep, say, half a million Irish people against their will as citizens of the United Kingdom, seeks apparently to double the error by consigning about a million British people against their will to citizenship of a united Ireland.

The nationalistic link of these half million Irish proved capable of withstanding 60 years of indoctrination by the UK. Peter Jay gives not one scrap of evidence to suggest that the British in Ireland, summarily sold off, will not prove as determined and indigestible to his State of Ireland.

The similarity goes further than this; there is very little doubt that one of the major reasons for the transience of the IRA is a belief that, as a minority, they were sold short and betrayed by the South. At the time of the Lloyd George settlement discussions in the South centred not upon how to represent the Northern Ireland nationalists but upon the oath of loyalty to a constitutional monarch.

Council polls and PR

From Professor Ivor Gowen

Sir. I am surprised that little has been said by either side in the present controversy over the future of local government about the advantages that might accrue from the introduction of proportional representation into the local electoral system.

The recent round of elections has demonstrated that "first past the post" allows extremists to gain power to a greater extent than is likely at the national level. Liverpool is a good example where the political consequences of Labour's gains of seats bears little relation to a constitutional monarch.

In other words, councillors, with very few extremist groups in power, would themselves exercise the controls that are now carried out by central departments.

In my opinion a primary objective of any reform should be to encourage a sense of responsibility and self-discipline in local affairs. The tendency of the present legislation is to give more power to the central departments - a trend which in turn will run counter to the Government's objective of reducing the size of the Civil Service.

The problems of change are complex. I hope that official attitudes are not so rigid that they cannot consider an alternative on the lines that I have set out.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR GOWEN,
University College of Wales,
Department of Political Science,
Llandinam Building,
Aberystwyth.

alternative policies. In this context, the introduction of PR into local government merits serious consideration.

The councils elected under this system would be far more representative of the communities they serve. There would be far less chance of frequent disruptive changes of control and direction. The need of the parties to conciliate and negotiate could well eliminate some of the waste and extravagance that is now apparent in some authorities.

In other words, councillors, with very few extremist groups in power, would themselves exercise the controls that are now carried out by central departments.

Nothing of the sort: what it makes creditable is the attitude of the British Government, which recommended withdrawal but left it to the conscience of individual athletes to make the final decision. As a result many participated, some not.

May I suggest that if the Soviet Government allowed the same freedom of action to Russian athletes the present conflict would be speedily settled.

But, of course, the British Government did not fear that athletes would abscond... Yours sincerely,

H. SABATH,
41 Meadow, NW11.
May 9.

Scoring points in the Olympics

From Dom David Morland, OSB

Sir,

The Soviet Union would be better advised to prove the superiority of the Communist system to American capitalism by sending their athletes to Los Angeles and winning medals rather than by staying away.

After all if ever there was a regime where a boycott might have been justified, it was that of Hitler's Germany and yet in the Berlin Olympics of 1936 the refutation of the myth of white Aryan supremacy was far more effectively achieved by Jesse Owens's victories than by any refusal to attend.

Yours etc,

DAVID MORLAND,
Gilling Castle,
Gilling East,
York.

May 11

From Mr John Heller

Sir, At the risk of appearing to take an over-simplistic view of the matter, might I ask what is the dramatic change in the Soviet stance in Afghanistan over the past four years which makes the Americans so keen to compete in Los Angeles in 1984 against Russian athletes whom they shunned in Moscow in 1980?

Should we not rather take some comfort from the fact that the absence of heavily state-subsidized athletes from the Eastern bloc countries might turn the Olympics back closer to their genuine amateur ideals and origins?

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HELLER,
11 Childs Street, SW5.
May 11.

Front Mrs E. D. Horsfall

Sir, The naive and aggrieved astonishment which has greeted the decision by the Soviet Union to withdraw from the Olympic Games is remarkable. What other course could they pursue with dignity?

They are vilified and denigrated round the clock by the Americans, their accredited representative



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE May 11: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, this morning at Kensington Palace received Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod on relinquishing Command of the 1st Battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel M D Jackson on assuming Command His Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkhas (The Sirmoor Rifles), this afternoon at Kensington Palace received Lieutenant-Colonel V J Beauchamp on relinquishing Command of the 2nd Battalion May 12: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, held a reception for the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President, at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, this evening. The Duke of Gloucester and Major The Lord Napier and Strick were in attendance. May 12: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was present this afternoon at an exhibition of Chinese Watercolour Paintings by Mr Cau Chay Tran held at Stowe School, Buckingham in aid of The Aire Neave Refugee Trust.

Mrs Michael Harvey was in attendance. YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S May 12: The Duchess of Kent, as Chancellor, today attended the Open Day at Leeds University. Her Royal Highness, who was attended by Mrs David Napier, later returned to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit the Royal Bath and West Show at Shepton Mallet, Somerset on May 12.

Birthdays today

Mrs Frances Annis, 39; Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, 76; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Buchanan, 59; Mr Denis Caman, 65; Sir Eric Cheadle, 76; Lord McAlpine of West Green, 52; Mr Eric Morecambe, 58; Miss Stan Phillips, 50; Mr Bob Woolmer, 34.

Marriages

Sir Charles Wolesey and Mrs I. E. Brown The marriage took place quietly in Winchester on May 3 between Sir Charles Wolesey and Mrs Imogene Brown.

The Rev G. M. St J. Hoare and Miss C. R. Fletcher

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 5, at Christ Church, Raleigh, North Carolina. Son of the Rev Geoffrey Hoare and Miss Cares Fletcher. The Rev B. Daniel Sapp officiated, assisted by the Rev Bollin M. Miller. A reception was held at the Carolina Country Club.

Mr G. T. Snow and Mrs B. R. Dilnot

The marriage took place quietly on May 9 between Mr Guy Thorman Snow, of Leeds, Kent, and Mrs Bridget Ruth Dilnot (nee Collinson), also of Leeds, Kent.

Mr J. S. R. Stroud and Miss J. R. Ball-Wilson

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 5, at St Clement Danes, Strand, of Mr John Stroud, son of Mrs H. Sykes and the late Squadron Leader James Stroud, and Miss Juliet Bell, younger daughter of Mr H. Bell-Wilson, late Mr H. Bell-Wilson. The Rev C. H. Hubble officiated.

The bride who was given away by her father was attended by Katie Campbell and Celia Chambers. Mr David Best was best man.

A reception was held on board MV Royal Princess.

Service dinners

2nd Division Dinner Club The annual dinner of the 2nd Division Dinner Club (formerly the 1939/45 Dinner Club) was held at the Quesfield House Officers Mess Headquarters 2nd Infantry Division in York on Saturday evening Lieutenant-General Sir Martin Farndale presided.

RAF 38 Group

Sir Arthur Norman, President of the RAF 38 Group Association, welcomed the guests at the annual reunion held at RAF Brize Norton on Saturday. Others present included Air Marshal Sir Donald Fairbairn, Air Vice-Marshal D. P. Evans and Group Captain C. E. Gould.

Forthcoming

Engagements

Mr N. A. B. Acland and Miss S. C. A. Yorke

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, younger son of Sir Antony and Lady Acland, of St Peter's House, Filton, Lechlade, Gloucestershire, and Sophie, only daughter of Mr and Mrs David York, of Hall Foot, Worston, Clitheroe, Lancashire.

Mr C. A. Barnes and Miss P. M. Clark

The engagement is announced between Collier, elder son of Mrs M. Barnes of Bournemouth, Dorset, and the late Mr R. R. Barnes, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs George T. Clark, of Gotthill, Cowden, Kent.

Mr S. E. Burns and Miss S. T. Lismore

The engagement is announced between Stephen, eldest son of Mr and Mrs I. K. Byrne-Burns, of Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Lismore, of London.

Mr V. A. Lownes and Miss M. L. Cole

The engagement is announced between Victor Aubrey, son of Mr Winifred Lownes, of Surfside, Florida, and the late Mr Victor Lownes, Jr, and Marilyn Nicula, daughter of Mrs Doris Cole, of Southsea, Hampshire, and the late Mr Vernon Cole.

Mr C. S. Mellen and Miss R. S. Cozens

The engagement is announced between Christopher, eldest son of Mr S. Mellen and Mrs G. Mellen, and Covana, only daughter of Mr and Mrs G. T. Cozens, of Birmingham, Nottinghamshire.

Latest wills

Large residue for psychic studies

Margaret Hildred Newton, of Great Mapledash, Essex, left estate valued at £1,006,155 net. After personal bequests, she left the residue to the College of Psychic Studies, Queensbury Place, London.

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Science report

Boost for backers of renewable energy

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Interest is steadily spreading from a minority of enthusiasts in developing renewable sources of energy - wind, wave and solar power, tidal and geothermal energy. Additional support for them has come with a proposal to explore the untapped sources of hydroelectric power in Scotland.

The details are presented by Mr William Manser in a study called *The Case for an Inquiry into Hydro-electric Generation in the North of Scotland*. He calls for an expert committee to look at the developments possible for hydro-electric sites and, more important, for means of financing them.

There is a clear industrial connexion in Mr Manser's study because it was done for the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, hydroelectric schemes, by definition, have large civil engineering component in them.

Mr Manser estimates that

wind power could theoretically provide more than 7 per cent of electricity supply in the United Kingdom, provided suitable sites for generators could be found. However, the practical viability of wind power generation involves no water pollution, smoke creation or unsightly shooting-out yards.

Other developments using renewable energy sources are also at an early stage as far as their commercial possibilities are concerned, he believes.

The best developed and most suitable form of renewable energy is in his view, hydro power. The technology has been developed over centuries and is still progressing. At present, it is the cheapest form of electricity generation.

Mr Manser examined past surveys of the north of Scotland and identified several as suitable for hydro-electric generation. Those are in remote areas, usually of great natural beauty.

But Mr Manser says a well designed dam can be impressive in itself. It is also possible to make installations as unobtrusive as possible, to the point of burying parts of them. Hydro generation involves no water pollution, smoke creation or unsightly shooting-out yards.

The main trouble, it appears from his report, is financing an undertaking which has a heavy initial capital cost, and very low running costs.

However, Mr Manser does not see that as an unfamiliar position for the electricity industry. He cites the proposed construction of the new nuclear power station at Sizewell in Suffolk, which will have a high initial capital cost.

The argument at Sizewell is that the reason for the expenditure is that the capital will provide a benefit in lower costs and higher returns in the long-term, applies equally to hydro-electric generation.

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Gatwick express

Probably the most annoying aspect of air travel, aside from the cost, is the extra time spent getting to and from the airport: a longer time, on many short-haul routes, than the flight itself. From today, the British Airports Authority and British Rail are doing their best to sweeten the pill with the inauguration of the Gatwick Express.

The Gatwick Express shares up to 12 minutes off the previous travel time between Victoria station and Gatwick airport, a time saving of 25 per cent. The new non-stop service takes 30 minutes and operates at 15 minute intervals throughout the day. (Night services will continue hourly, at the previous speeds, between midnight and 0530.)

There is more to the new service than speed and convenience, however. British Rail likes to think that it has created a package that will "complement the style, luxury and convenience of air travel". Gatwick, the world's fifth busiest international airport, is the only one in this country where the railway station has been built as an integral part of its facilities. From today the "integration" of the passenger will begin at Victoria.

Platforms 13 and 14 will serve the Gatwick Express

A faster and more comfortable non-stop rail service opens today between London's Victoria Station and Gatwick Airport.

exclusively, and nearby will be a special rail-air ticket office separate from those used by the majority of Victoria's 150,000 passengers daily, with a separate waiting lounge for Gatwick passengers.

The new trains themselves, which will travel at speeds up to 90mph, comprise an electric locomotive hauling seven second class passenger coaches and one first class plus a baggage van. Seats total 392 second class and 42 first class per train.

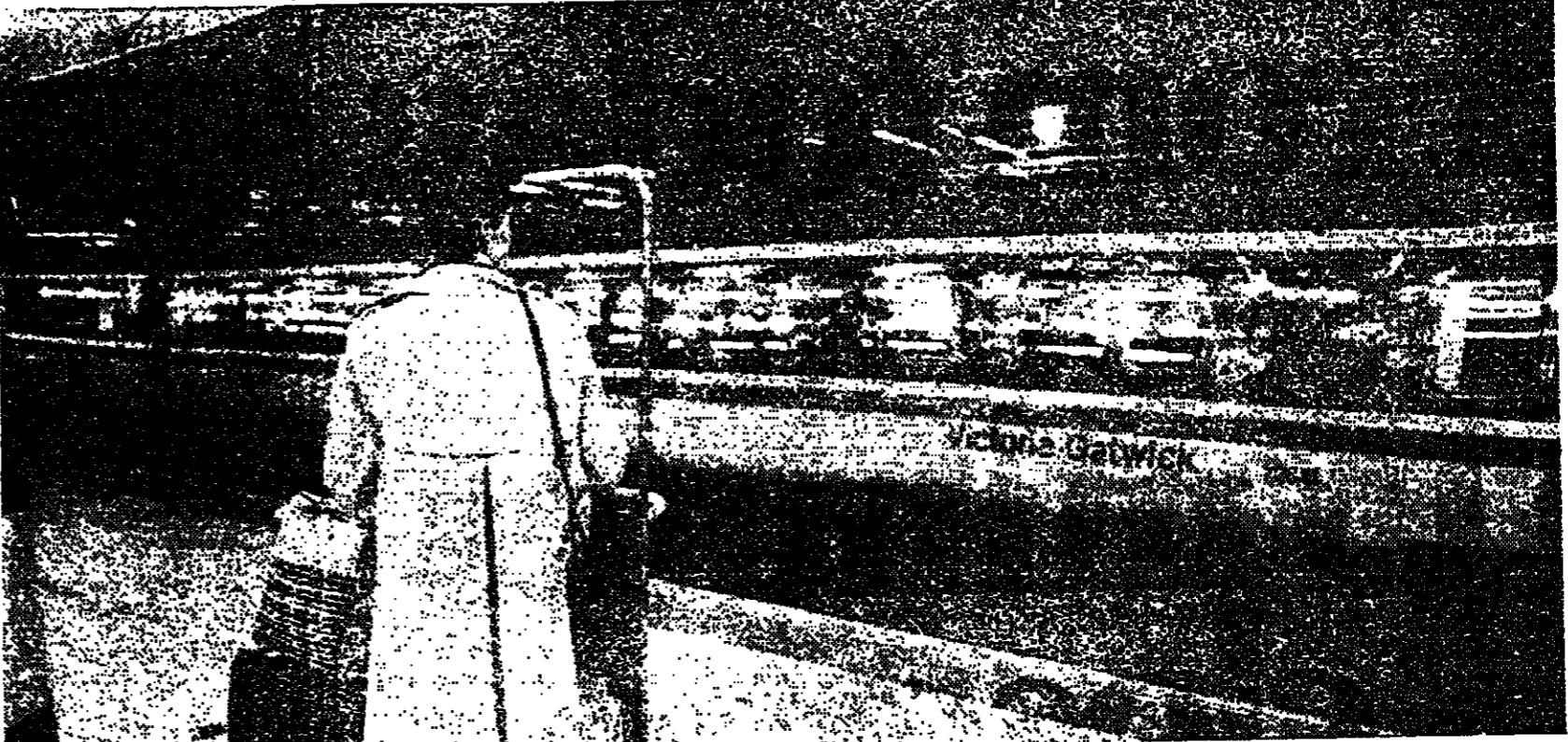
The rolling stock has been kitted out in a distinctive "livery" of dark and light grey, red and white, with the air traveller in mind; carriage doors have been made extra wide, interior sliding doors are automatic and, in addition to the baggage car, what British Rail describes as "an extravagance of luggage space" has been built in overhead and between the seats.

Plenty of leg-room (and reclining seats in first class), multi-lingual information signs including Chinese, a public address system, and special rail staff including hostesses, further the impression of pampered exclusivity. Ticket checks will be carried out on the train to spare Gatwick Passengers the queues and blockages at other platforms.

British Rail carries about two fifths of Gatwick's 12 million air-line passengers annually. By the 1990s, when the second terminal is fully operational, the total is expected to double. The airport has processed as many as 70,000 passengers in one day, 30,000 of them travelling by train.

Unsurprisingly, the recently completed £11m modernization at the airport and station has taken account of those figures.

The concourse is built over the six station platforms; its eight-window ticket office serves any British Rail station. A travel centre next door offers, in addition to its comprehensive rail information service, bookings for train journeys virtually anywhere in Europe, including flying car, Motorail, Sealink car and passenger ferries, and the Hover-speed cross-channel service. There are more than 150 check-in desks. (Incoming passengers can put to good use



the time spent waiting for their baggage from the plane: rail tickets are on sale at a special desk.)

For the time being, British Caledonian passengers will have an edge on the others: they will be able to check their heavier luggage in at Victoria, whence it will travel direct to the aircraft via the luggage van on the train.

The service is hoped to be extended to all Gatwick passengers in due course.

Departing and arriving passengers are well catered for. Once past security and passport checks, international passengers are offered a 24-hour service at buffet, bar and bookstall, as well

as the usual duty-free shopping. In-bound passengers, once through one of the 20 immigration desks, can wait comfortably in a "buffer lounge" (with pay phones and courtesy phones for car-hire and hotel bookings).

The usual banks, bookshop, Post Office and information desks are open on the main concourse level in the terminal, but catering facilities have been separated to relieve congestion in the check-in area. Above the concourse on the third floor are two buffets and bars, a pastrymaking unit, a 24-hour fast food unit and a restaurant.

Gatwick's facilities for disabled passengers have earned awards from the British Tourist Authority and the Central Council for the Disabled. A leaflet published by the British Airports Authority, *"Who Looks After You at Gatwick Airport?"*, spells out those facilities with diagrams and minimum access measurements.

The leaflet also maps the locations of lifts and toilets for disabled passengers, shows ramp gradients, and explains such special facilities as telephones at wheelchair-level and an inductive loop system to help people with hearing aids hear announcements.

The Gatwick Express will then be "the fastest, most reliable and direct city centre to airport connection in the country," according to British Rail.

There is no supplementary charge for the service. Second class fares between London Victoria and Gatwick are £3.30 adult single, 26.60 return: children under five travel free, or at half fare up to 15 years.

First class fares are 50 per cent more than second class. Through tickets to Gatwick can be bought at any London Underground station, at the normal Victoria-Gatwick fare plus the tube fare to Victoria.

Tony Samstag

Fast, frequent and comfortable

All over the world greater London's M25 orbital motorway will greatly improve road access from London and the north in two years' time.

Now, the four million passengers out of the airport's annual total of 12 to 13 million currently reach Gatwick by rail are expected to rise to about eight million out of 25 million by the 1990s, when Gatwick's second terminal will be open.

For British Rail, that means additional revenue of around £25m at 1984 prices by the mid-1990s.

An even better passenger service

For that reason there was much talk of privatizing the route two or three years ago, and handing over terminals and trains to a private sector operator who it was thought would put in extra capital investment and marketing and business skills to make it even better than the service passengers will begin to enjoy today.

Although the Government's zeal for privatization of public assets has not faded, this particular project seems to have fallen dormant, and the challenge is clearly open for BR to see how well it can do itself in order to drive away permanently the spectre of what the rail unions at any rate (rail management these days is not so dogmatic) see as the "Balkanization" of British Rail.

Today's inauguration is the second phase of a three-part programme to upgrade Gatwick's rail connection, of which the final part will perhaps not be seen for a

further two years.

The first was the opening by

the then BR chairman Sir Peter Parker of the new Gatwick airport station, built at a cost of £11m, in 1981. This keys in the rail to the air terminal at the Gatwick end so conveniently and closely that it is only 100 metres from the airport Customs to the London end.

The second - to be attended by Sir Peter's successor Mr Bob Reid today - is the new link railway between Gatwick and Victoria; and the third is a new terminal at Victoria itself.

For the present there is no more than a tantalizing glimpse of that for the air traveller in the form of a huge concrete raft just above ceiling height over the Victoria platforms from which the Gatwick trains arrive and depart.

This raft is also the bottom floor of the new Victoria Plaza commercial development carried out at a cost of around £40m by property developers Greycourt Estates.

For the present it is no more than a shell, but the scheme is to fit it out over the next two years at a cost of £5m-£10m, as a high quality airport concourse linked by lifts and escalators to the station below and with direct road access for passengers arriving by car and coach.

British Rail is currently searching for a private sector partner to develop and operate the new terminal, which it expects to do in time for completion by about 1986.

When that happens, the Gatwick experience will be further extended in a happy conjunction of public and private enterprise.

High-grade and air-conditioned

From today however, Gatwick's inherent attractiveness as an airport will be greatly enhanced by a surface connection of like quality. The new Gatwick Express - fast, frequent, and comfortable - will provide the kind of surface connection it would have had to start with were these things being done now.

Though not completely new, the trains are high-grade air-conditioned inter-city stock newly refurbished, with special attention to baggage storage on the train, and ease of access and egress. The trains will run every 15 minutes throughout the day and much of the night. And as a result of a huge modernization by British Rail in track and signalling on the Brighton Line, the interruptions and delays suffered by travellers should be eliminated.

Without this new investment the railways could hardly have hoped to hold on to their third share of Gatwick traffic as the airport continues to expand, especially when completion of

Victoria

Battersea Park

Clapham Jct.

Wandsworth Common

Balham

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Norbury

Thornton Heath

Selhurst

Gatwick

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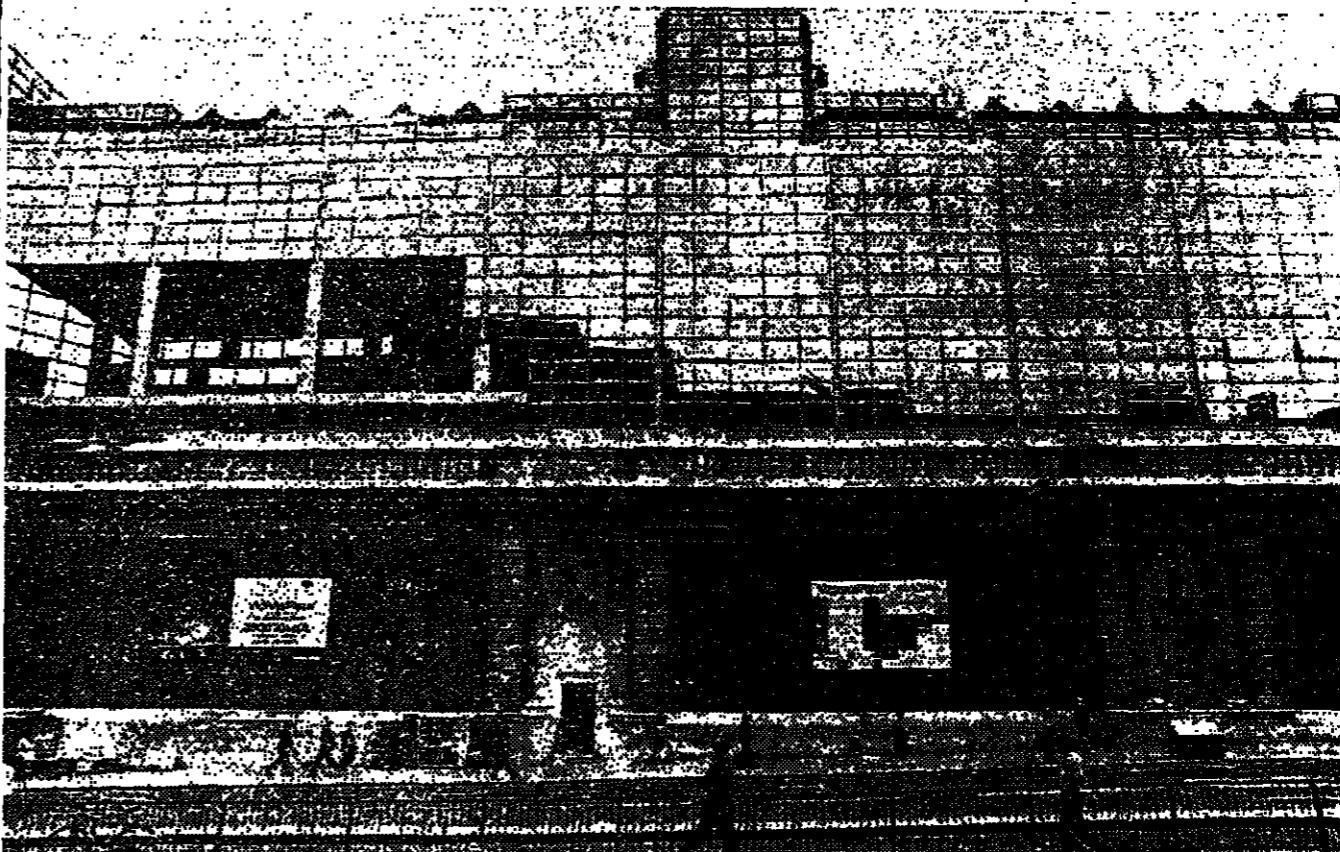
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GATWICK EXPRESS

Five storeys high, the 'airspace' rooftop that cost £45m



The Victoria Plaza roof which is almost ready to be unveiled.

Going through Victoria's roof

Once it played host to kings and the occasional queen travelling to Bognor or Brighton to take the sea air. But today, rising from its Victorian rafters, Victoria station is playing host to a new breed of aristocrats—the property developers.

Depending on your point of view Victoria station's majestic but outdated canopy is being transformed into what some people are describing as London's most exciting office building. Or, in fact, two office buildings covering more than 300,000 sq ft of commercial space on five storeys above the station.

While the concept of developing "air space" above a station may be thought of by the average Londoner as a new concept imported from North America, British Rail has been developing the phenomenon for the past decade. The transport giant realized a long time ago that if it wanted new station facilities it had better find someone else to pay for them—preferably in the private sector. Perhaps the first of these joint development schemes was Birmingham's New Street station where the private sector developed the Bull Ring shopping centre and accompanying offices.

In London examples abound like Euston and Blackfriars. And of course the long-awaited Liverpool Street redevelopment where BR will receive a new station in exchange for letting property developers erect around 1m sq ft of office space.

As part of the improved Victoria-Gatwick rail-air link, two major office buildings are in the process of being constructed, although the first, Victoria Plaza, is almost ready to be unveiled.

It is an ambitious project undertaken by Greycourt London Estates—a joint development company made up of Greycourt City Offices and Sir Robert McAlpine. With 200,000 sq ft of net lettable office space the scheme features no fewer than three atria and will be built at a cost of £45m. Funding is being provided by Norwich Union.

The scheme has caused quite a stir in the capital's property market. Victoria is not regarded as one of London's prime office locations. It is too far from Mayfair and St James's to be thought of as West End and is even off pitch from the so-called "oil-alley" of Victoria Street.

In exchange for development rights Greycourt London Estates is building the shell of the new £17m rail-air terminal which BR realized some time ago that it could not afford to fund itself. However, BR will still have to pay for the fitting-out of the terminal which is expected to allow air passengers to check their baggage in at Victoria and then not see it again until they

get off the plane at their final destination.

Further up the street—between Eccleston and Elizabeth Bridges—outline planning permission has been granted for a further office building. Like its neighbour, Victoria Plaza, this will be on five floors and developed by the same group. Consisting of around 330,000 sq ft of offices and 12,000 sq ft of shopping space this phase is made up of two interlinked buildings. Proposals include a covered walkway through the site, a covered bus station, improvements to the station concourse and an archive library for Westminster Council. Work on the development could start by the end of the year and take up to three years, although funding has not yet been finalized.

While architects and purists may mourn the passing of the station's impressive Victorian arches, travellers probably will not. Any development above a station has many advantages to the office user, not least its convenience for commuting staff who will simply be able to jump out of their train and into a lift.

Baron Phillips

passenger-handling sector of Gatwick, the airport's real limiting factor—it's single runway—will remain. The BAA has given an undertaking that it will not build a second runway in the foreseeable future, and the land which was originally earmarked for this purpose has, in recent years, been built over for the cargo terminal.

Using the most up-to-date technical aids (a new control tower is due to enter use in early June), and with a highly professional air traffic control operation, the existing runway could handle up to 160,000 movements a year. But even with the present 135,000 movements, there are periods of congestion when airliners queue to take-off or land, and acute problems are presented to those whose task it is to make Gatwick work smoothly when the runway has to be serviced, or an aircraft blocks it.

It is to ameliorate the impact of these last two cases that work on the expansion of the existing parallel taxiway into a runway which can be used in emergencies has recently started.

The taxiway is to be extended to 2,500 metres in length and doubled in width to 45 metres, making it good enough for landings by all types of airliners, and for most take-offs by European flights—heavy, long-distance aircraft will have to take-off light and call for additional fuel elsewhere on their route. The runway will be lit, but not instrumented, and the airports authority is at pains to point out that it will not be a second runway by stealth. It is, in any case, too close, at only 100 metres, to the main runway for the two to be used at the same time.

Of the 69 aircraft stands at Gatwick today, 49 of them can be used by wide-bodied aircraft, such as the DC-10s of British Caledonian, the Lockheed Tri-Stars of Delta, and the Boeing 747s of the Chinese national airline CAAC. On peak days, the airport handles more than 600 flights in and out, and its existing single terminal copes with up to 3,500 passengers an hour in each direction, about 40 per cent of whom arrive at and leave the airport by rail. For those coming by road, there are 13,000 long and short-term parking spaces within the airport boundary.

Arthur Reed

Getting a warm welcome at Gatwick

The work on upgrading the existing facilities at Gatwick goes on constantly. Extensive work on the main terminal has recently been completed, and glass walls are now being installed in the central pier, built for wide-bodied airliners, to lighten the gloomy aspect which greets passengers as they are carried towards their flights on moving walkways. Four aircraft stands are being added.

The new satellite has improved the lot of the passenger considerably, with its modern design, areas of glass, the bright decor. After stepping from the driverless train, travellers are led to their flights by signs in coloured neon, the

warmer colours being used on the cold north side, and colder colours on the warmer south. Shops, restaurants, and duty-free are in the centre of the building, and are surrounded by a pavement designed to give a street atmosphere, with public telephones, seats and lamp standards.

The airport authority has also worked on modernising the south pier, the oldest at Gatwick, having been built in the 1960s. It has installed air jets, through which passengers can walk directly on the tarmac at all eight stands so that they can now serve all types of modern generation.

victoria
come,
on time

CATCH THE

Television Football pride

Liverpool, with much to be disgruntled about, finds sustenance in its football. This week Everton will come south for the FA Cup; Liverpool, League Champions again, pursue the European Cup in Rome. It has been a good year. In March, a third of the city's menfolk absented themselves to descend on Wembley where the two teams faced each other for the first time in a hundred years in the Milk Cup.

Granada alert to history, put five camera teams on the job, rather extravagant but understandable. Unsurprisingly they failed to detect any milk being drunk but they followed a coachload of Everton supporters, picking them out in the crowd, kept an eye on their wives (liberation being differently interpreted up there, they were mainly at home), peeped in on the respective teams' dressing rooms, and even into Walton jail where two gentlemen, unavoidably detained, were making do with television and betting Mars bars on the result.

Heaven knows how much film from this prodigious effort is kicking about on the cutting-room floor, but what we saw of the director David Drury's effort made good viewing in Home and Away on Saturday night. It also did something to lighten the image of football crowds. Though this was a local derby, everyone seemed to put city pride first. As one Evertonian said: "The eyes of the world will be on us down there. People will see Liverpool and Everton supporters together and they will say 'They can't all be bad'."

Quite so. There was no trouble and, of course, there were no goals either. It ended with supporters singing not their separate chants but a resounding, fraternal "Merseyside". The whole thing was repeated at Maine Road, where Liverpool won with a single goal.

Even the policemen appeared to enjoy the Wembley meet, one feeling bold enough to suggest to some pensioners that, despite her presence, the Queen Mother was actually a Manchester United supporter. A slander, no doubt.

BBC2 last night started its three-part Polish drama series Friends, written by Aleksander Minkowski and directed by Andrzej Kostenko. This picture of life in Poland in 1945 apparently caused a sensation there in the peak days of Solidarity but, sadly, did not transfer well. Unless the subsequent films take off early, however sympathetic you may be, you will need to be Polish too.

Dennis Hackett

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Barbara Wood, whose biography of her father, Fritz Schumacher, is just published, believes his philosophy is vitally topical: interview by Caroline Moorehead

Growing struggle against arrogance

With confusion in the coalfields in its third month, there has just appeared a life of Fritz Schumacher, the German economist-philosopher who spent 20 mostly frustrating years of his life trying and failing to shape the policies of the National Coal Board. The author of *Atlas Papa* is Barbara Wood, his eldest daughter. "I find it extraordinary that in all this dispute no one has really raised the arguments he kept putting forward - the need to understand what nationalization really means and how in a time of crisis it should involve real debate about the future of energy and the world's resources." Dozens of his papers, she says, neglected then, would make instructive reading now.

Barbara Wood was the third of Schumacher's eight children, and the second youngest of his first marriage. Her earliest memories coincide with a major emotional and intellectual break in his thinking that came in the late Forties and altogether changed the direction and shape of his future. Until shortly after the war, Schumacher was a rigid, personally somewhat overconfident economist, pursuing economic thought along Keynesian lines and closely concerned with money markets.

"Immediately after the war he went back to Germany as adviser to the British Control Commission. He felt he had a mission to rebuild Germany. But being there he realized that was no longer possible. After Hitler and the war nothing was as he had expected. He started believing that education had failed in something fundamental. Coming back to Caterham, where we lived, working in the garden close to the soil, made him realize that there were things in life that were not rational and that couldn't be explained by rational means.

From that moment on, there was a different orientation in his life. And that, for me, was why he was a great man: he had the courage to struggle against arrogance, and go for the things behind it."

In 1946 Schumacher became a naturalized British subject (though he never lost his German accent) and not long afterwards settled to a domestic



Barbara Wood: "What was curious was that I felt so detached..."

family existence near London. He stopped seeming so remote and became a man who was "warm, affectionate, more demonstrative and mellow". Professionally, while working for the NCB, he moved sharply away from traditional economics towards Eastern teaching and mysticism towards "Buddhist economics" and "nature's ladder", towards concern for the roots of poverty and the need to make technology appropriate to its setting. This eventually culminated in *Small Is Beautiful*, which soon became both best-seller and cult. As he became more famous, more a guru, he travelled incessantly. At home, he gardened, experimenting with the Soil Association

methods of organic cultivation and exasperating neighbours with his cartloads of pig manure. He grew trees. The children baked bread with him every week.

How did Barbara Wood come to write the biography? "It had always been my dream. He was a marvellous story-teller about his own life. After he died I assumed some famous writer would take it up. When my stepmother heard how much I wanted to do it she encouraged me." The book has taken her nearly seven years to produce. "At first I assumed it would be quite short, based on the things I knew about. Then I found that he had kept every letter, every note, right back to his library

tickets from his first days in America."

The title comes from an inscription Schumacher wrote in the copy of *A Guide for the Perplexed*, his somewhat neglected philosophical statement, that he gave her the day before his sudden death on a train in Switzerland in 1977. "To Barbara Wood," he put, "whose existence fills me with admiration and delight, from E. F. Schumacher, alias Papa." In content, the book is anecdotal rather than critical, though the tone is consciously impersonal. Schumacher is Fritz, not Papa. "What was curious was that I felt so detached", she says. "The only hard part was rediscovering my mother, who died when

Dance Cuban National Ballet Dominion

It is easy to mind other people's business for them after the event, but I think that the Cuban National Ballet would have enjoyed more success in London had they opened with the programme that ended their season at the Dominion. Luckily, it will be repeated, together with *Swan Lake*, at the Empire, Liverpool, this week.

The chief attraction is the second act of *Giselle*, set by the company designer, Salvador Fernandez, in a sub-tropical forest where the ghosts appear in pale yellow dresses instead of the familiar white. Even more than in *Les Sylphides* or *Swan Lake*, the corps de ballet dances with splendid discipline and feeling, bringing out the vengeful aggressiveness that is an interesting feature of Alicia Alonso's production.

Among four different casts, I saw Loipa Araujo in the title part on Friday: an attractive performance, more lyrical and expressive than her Odette/Odile earlier in the season, and apparently untroubled by a fall on the slippery stage surface caused by the requirements of G.L.C. fire regulations. Jose Zamorano proved a smooth, strong and dramatic Albrecht.

Amprao Brito was the commanding Queen of the Wili, and I must mention that at the last *Swan Lake* in London she gave a fine account of the ballerina role: a touching Odette and a brilliant Odile, with Rolando Candia a secure partner, assertive actor and strong if brusque dancer as Siegfried.

Two works by Cuban choreographers were given with *Giselle*. *Tarde en la Siesta*, by Alberto Mendez, is a set of dances to piano music by Ernesto Lecuona. It evokes a past way of life in Cuba and reveals the varied natures of four sisters. Praised before in these pages when given at the Edinburgh Festival, its qualities endure repeated watching.

Ivan Tenorio's *Hawke* includes so much detail that anyone not thoroughly familiar with the play may get confused.

John Percival

Rosenthal a century of porcelain
3 MAY UNTIL 1 JULY
VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM

Organized by Walter Gropius · Louis MacNeice

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3 MAY UNTIL

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Wages the only cloud on the inflation horizon

At this stage in any economic recovery, the British would normally be jostling each other into an inflationary scramble. This past week, the financial markets have shown how ready they are to distrust Mr Nigel Lawson's confident forecasts that inflation will go on slowly declining, and to believe instead in the lessons of 15 years' bitter experience.

Of course, no one really supposes that a government whose one claim to economic success is the conquest of inflation is simply going to throw it away. But the argument being fought out in public in the United States neatly illustrates the issue in Britain too. Government's have to set their monetary targets according to guesses about the proportion of future expansion that will translate into growth, and the proportion that will waste itself in inflation. As we now plainly know, the Federal Reserve Board and the Reagan Administration disagree about this. This British Government too has to guess at the strength of inflationary pressures in setting its controls, and the markets are congenitally suspicious of optimism. Just the same, an inspection tour of the tell-tale indicators still reveals only one source of real domestic concern.

Pouring oil on troubled waters

Apart from the vagaries of American government, which are giving sterling (along with other European currencies) a hard time, the international signals are set pretty fair. The oil markets are steady, even though world output is rising at an annual rate of nearly 4 per cent - a remarkable change from the last two economic recoveries. Back in Britain, Mr Arthur Scargill is learning that economic recovery no longer confers infinite power on those engaged in energy production. Commodity prices are rising, but only quite modestly by past experience - possibly because the changed pattern of production in developed countries, now more dependent on service industries, has damped down demand for industrial raw materials.

But history provides ample evidence of Britain's ability to make its own foul inflationary weather. So what are the signs at home? That favourite piece of forecasters' seaweed, the housing market, is still not too discouraging. House prices are actually rising more slowly than they did last year.

The borrowing bulge, it seems, is still squeezing its way out of the tax-advantaged housing market into finance for all kinds of consumer purchases. From the very beginning of this recovery, the borrowing boom spent itself heavily on imports; but that can hardly be taken as a measure of "overheating". To suggest that demand should be restrained to a rate that can be met by increasing British production implies that British consumers buy foreign only when home-produced goods are out of stock. This is what happens in Japan - but not, patently, in Britain.

The buying spree enjoyed by those consumers still in work, fed by rising real incomes these past three years, has not pushed up prices precisely because domestic manufacturers have been constrained by foreign competition. It may be

that a falling exchange rate will enable British firms to raise their prices again; but since the pound is not falling against any of its main competitors in Europe, the chances are comfortingly slim.

The real danger area, as always, is the labour market. To interpret its goings-on, it is important to look back at the course of the recovery so far. It has been strongly argued that inflation has lain dormant because the recovery has been uniquely slow - or "steady and sustainable", as the Government likes to put it. Part of this, however, was statistical illusion: production figures tend to be revised upwards as time goes on, sometimes by as much as 5 per cent. Since growth calculations for the most recent period depend on the difference between a base figure which may have been revised upwards several times, and the first low estimate for the latest three months or so, they invariably underestimate recoveries and overestimate recessions - until enough time has passed for all the figures to have been revised upwards by the statisticians.

So recent work by the Treasury suggests the recovery has not been uniquely gradual, but even statistical hindsight cannot much reduce the depth of the slump that began in 1979. It now appears that the economy has grown at its normal rather sluggish pace since 1981, but from a point uniquely far below the trend.

From this follow two quite different views about the labour market. The optimistic prognosis is that Britain has still a long way to go; indeed, that productivity improvements over the past three years have actually increased the headroom, before recovery begins to bump into the kind of obstructions and shortages that trigger a cost explosion.

Wages follow profits - not the dole queue

The pessimistic view is that wage inflation was only reduced by the severity of the recession. The slump has left British industry even less able than usual to reexpand production; and so serious skill shortages are emerging dangerously early. On this prognosis, wage inflation is likely to pick up extremely fast.

But neither offers a very convincing explanation of wage behaviour these past three years. Settlements have, in fact, reflected company profitability rather more closely than employment trends. Wage inflation ceased to slow down as soon as profits improved; even though unemployment was still rising, and it has not changed much since, even though employment has begun to rise.

But this is only moderately encouraging news. While it suggests wages will not explode with further modest improvement in employment trends, it means the risk is ever-present. The Government's whole tax strategy is directed towards an improvement in business profitability. So far, private industry has managed to earn about half of the 6 per cent annual increase in settlements out of higher productivity, but will it resist the temptation to finance the next round out of profits instead?

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Panel to rule on Francis shares

By Our City Staff

Robert Fleming, the merchant bank adviser to Mr David Abel's Suter, said yesterday that the two Swiss companies which sold more than one million shares in Francis Industries "were not known to us".

The Takeover Panel is investigating whether there are any links between the Swiss companies and Suter which would constitute a "concert party".

Mr Ian Ramsay of Fleming said: "The panel asked us for our assurance that we had no knowledge of these people. We gave it". The panel is still to talk to Suter's brokers, Scamgeur, Kemp-Gee, but a ruling is likely today.

If the panel found there was a

concert party Suter could be forced to raise its £14.4m bid because the Swiss companies are believed to have bought at above-the-bid price. The shares bought on April 18 to increase the Suter stake in Francis to 29.9 per cent and later the same day to nearly 35 per cent are thought to have come from the Swiss companies. But Mr Ramsay pointed out that Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank to Francis, was also buying and may have bought some of the Swiss shares itself.

Suter will write to Francis shareholders before Wednesday's closing date for the bid which has been raised once but which Suter has now declared final. The letter will tell Suter to accept this advice.

AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

Reagan gets the money message

The collapse of the bond markets has activated serious fears in the White House that the Federal Reserve's inability to prevent the recent sharp rise in interest rates will gravely weaken the President's re-election chances.

Since the middle of January, bond futures have fallen from 71 to 61 and the Treasury's long bond has fallen from 102 to 89.

Fears on Friday of financial difficulties at Continental Illinois Bank (Number eight in the US) brought a plunge in bond futures and a stock market selloff.

Some analysts are forecasting a 100 point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average, to bring stock prices in line with the drop in bonds.

Advice to the President from a prominent New York republican with direct access is that the Administration's whole future is threatened by the failure of the Federal Reserve to provide sufficient funds to feed the strong growth of credit demand.

Recent rises in the prime rate to 12½ per cent and in the discount rate to 9 per cent, followed by a renewed plunge in bonds during the last two weeks, have evidently convinced the Administration that there must be a major change in Fed policy.

Market interest rates are now close to where they were in mid-1982 when the Fed instituted the explosive growth of money that led to the great bond and stock rally of 1982-83, when bond futures rose 36 per cent and stocks rose 70 per cent.

The long bond yield has risen 171 basis points since early January; 90-day T-Bills have risen 105 basis points and 90-day certificates of deposit 120 basis points.

While the current economic news suggests the economy will at worst grow more slowly in the second quarter, the Administration is hypersensitive to the level of interest rates.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Donald Regan, expressed these fears in his

address to the National Conference of State legislators on Friday when he said: "Our growth is moderating and our inflation remains low. There is no sign of a widespread surge in inflationary pressures. We have continually asked the Federal Reserve to supply enough money to accommodate non-inflationary growth. We hope they will do so."

The argument that has been put to the president is that the appropriate rate of money growth is not unchanging but varies with the economic conditions.

In today's conditions, the President has been told, there is still a high level of unemployment and a high ratio of unused productive capacity.

In such circumstances it is desirable that the rate of money growth should be kept up, otherwise the rate of growth of the economy will be unnecessarily reduced and interest rates unnecessarily elevated.

Thus, Mr Regan's public criticisms of the Federal Re-

EEC ministers unite on need for debt accord at summit

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The agenda for the London economic summit next month has been largely determined by a series of international meetings over the weekend. At Rambouillet, outside Paris, Mr Nigel Lawson and other EEC finance ministers agreed that the problems of international debt should be on the summit agenda, during informal talks devoted to establishing an agreed European position ahead of the summit. Meanwhile, a series of major trade initiatives emerged from meetings of EEC, Japanese, American and developing country representatives in Washington.

M Jacques Delors, the French Finance Minister who played host to the EEC ministers, said the importance of placing debt on the summit agenda was agreed unanimously. He described the effect of higher American interest rates as

"truly dramatic", and said that France had tabled proposals, including strengthening the role of the international financial institutions, for dealing with the debt issue to be discussed at a meeting of the Group of 10 industrial governments on Wednesday.

However, it does not appear that the EEC finance ministers were able to reach agreement on the type of measures that should be introduced.

A variety of schemes for limiting the rate of interest to be paid by developing countries emerged from last week's meeting of central bankers in New York, but a majority of summit governments appears to be opposed to the idea of interest-rate subsidies, while the commercial banks are opposed to straightforward capitalization of interest payments.

From the trade talks in

Washington, it became clear that EEC countries are reluctant to endorse the joint American-Japanese call for a new round of debt talks, preferring to see more preparatory talks on specific issues. Further harmonizing of American-Japanese relations came with the announcement of outline proposals by the Japanese Government for liberalization of financial markets, which will be revealed in detail during bilateral trade talks on May 21.

This will follow a full meeting

of ministers of all 24 industrial

governments which are mem-

bers of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, due in Paris next weekend, which is likely to settle all outstanding trade issues ahead of the summit.

The Japanese financial pack-

age is expected to end the

deadlock in negotiations over

momentum.

The EEC finance ministers re-

served some time for dis-

cussion of budgetary issues,

launching further studies to be

prepared for their formal

meetings on June 4, and the

development of the European

Monetary System. The British

Government, however, made it

clear it had no plans to apply for

full membership at the

moment.

US attacked over dollar

The French Finance Minister, M Jacques Delors, has attacked the US for refusing to join European central banks and the Bank of Japan in collective intervention last week to restrain the surging dollar.

Intervention had averted a "snowball effect", said M Delors, speaking after the informal weekend meeting of EEC finance ministers and central bank governors at Rambouillet, near Paris.

M Delors said the US had forgotten that it signed a common statement last year acknowledging that exchange rate intervention could be useful.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1078.7 down

FT Index: 871.0 down 44.4

FT Gilts: 79.75 down 1.27

FT All Share: 511.65 down 22.48

Bargains: 23.239

Datastream USM Leaders

Index: 115.03 down 3.31

New York Dow Jones Average:

1157.14 down 8.17

Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index

10,833.87 down 356.3

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: \$1.3835 down 245
Index: 90.0 down 0.5
Dollar: 80.0 down 0.025
FF: 11.79 up 0.02
Yen: 319 down 1.0
Dollar: Index: 131.7 up 2.1
DM: 2.7725 up 0.0515

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Allied London Properties, Baggsbridge Brick, Matthew Brown, Charnwood, Crystalline Holdings, Unilever (first quarter), Whessoe, Finsbury, Advanced Services, Outreach Investment Trust, Standard Trust, Readicut International, Stewart Enterprise Investment Co, Warrington Investments.

TOMORROW - Interims: Commercial Union Assurance (first quarter), Grand Metropolitan, Finlays, Amon Cost, Coal Control, London & Larne Investment Trust, Walter Runciman, Sears Holdings, Seccombe Marshall & Campion.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: General Stockholders, Investment Trust, Hamilton Oil, Majestic Investments, NSS Newsagents, Philips' Lamps (quarterly), Stockholders, Investors' Trust, United Scientific Holdings, Valin Pollen International Finals: Chamberlin & Hill, City of Oxford Investment Trust, Clarke Nickalls & Coombs, Dupont, Hartwells Group, Henderson Group, Usher-Walker, Witton Units.

THURSDAY - Interims: Albion General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation (quarterly), Guinness Peat, Higgins Brewer, Reed Stanshouse, RHP Group, Royal Dutch Petroleum (first quarter), Shell Transport and Trading (first quarter), Finals: Bank of Ireland, Feedex Agricultural Industries, CE Heath, Land Securities, London Atlantic Investment Trust, Rolfe & Nolan Computer Services, Selicourt.

FRIDAY - Interims: Concentric, J G Gleeson Group, Metamic Jeanne, Stainless Metalcraft, Fine Executors Clothes, Frank G Gallo, Geers Gross, George Spencer.

Maxwell may bid for Bishopsgate

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing & Communication Corporation is likely to make a disguised rights issue by bidding for an investment trust.

BPCC is believed to be the potential suitor which approached the Bishopsgate Trust last week but yesterday it was still unclear whether other bidders had emerged.

Mr Maxwell, unexpectedly in London yesterday, has also delayed until today publication of BPCC's annual report, which is expected to be optimistic.

The report and accounts will clarify how much cash BPCC needs to maintain its recovery. More than three-quarters of shares are in the hands of Mr Maxwell's private company, Pergamon Press.

An investment trust could be acquired and liquidated to release cash. Shares in Bishopsgate, managed by Hambrus Bank, were trading last week at 187p, just a few pence below net asset value.

But results for the year to

March, expected any day, is expected to show a big increase in net assets. Last year's report showed a net asset value of £41.6m and the trust is almost certainly now worth more than £50m.

The Provincial holds almost a quarter of the shares; almost half are in the hands of the four biggest shareholders - the Pru, Standard Life, The Equitable Life, and Investment Trust Units.

The package, which has taken four months to produce under leadership of the Punjab National Bank, needs approval from creditors owed a total of £190m. So far it has the signatures of those owed £184m. By far the largest of these are the banks themselves which are owed £166m.

None of the former directors of Esal, a small trader in physical and future commodities, is presently in the country. The former chairman, Mr Rajendra Sethia, has pledged further assets to act as collateral. These are being independently valued but he says they are worth \$1.8m.

Suggestions by trade creditors that these should be taken and liquidated, giving each creditor between 30 and 40 cents in the dollar, were rejected by the banks.

Tax interest concession

By Ian Griffiths

The Government is set to introduce amendments to the Finance Bill to relax the Inland Revenue's ability to charge tax on the gains made by the overseas trusts, even if the physical cash from the gains had not been received.

The Finance Bill will ensure that tax does not fall due until the gains are received. However, under the provision to be amended, interest which had accrued before March 29 on tax assessed under the *Leedale v Lewis* ruling remains payable.

Clauses dealing with non-resident trusts were reintroduced in the 1984 Finance Bill.

Under the takeover rules, Suter can now only extend its offer by another week from next Friday.

Lloyds urged to reduce Scottish stake

By Jeremy Warner

Lloyds Bank is once more being urged to reduce its shareholding in the Royal Bank of Scotland Group to avoid the possibility of

ORDINARY SHARES

Big moves afoot in transport

Alan Kelsey and Antony Nash

The transport sector of Britain's stock market (excluding the shipping companies) is, at present, capitalized at only £350m.

Although the business activities encompassed range from ports management to freight forwarding, the sector is dominated by British road haulage. This is an industry which is highly fragmented, has had a difficult history and the profitability of which has been highly variable.

What is of attraction in the transport sector is the high quality of management of the quoted companies within it, such as Transport Development Group, United Parcels and Associated British Ports - the three largest - and the unique position of the sector on the borderline between state and private ownership. The reasons for a strong state presence are numerous, but prominent among them is the strong role that central regulation has to play in transport activities.

Within the last two years two important publicly owned transport companies have been privatized. The first was the imaginative management-led buy-out of the National Freight Consortium. The NFC, which has thrived since then, is the largest road transport concern in Britain and includes such household names as BRS and Pilkingtons.

It is not certain whether or not the NFC will, in the future, come to the stock market but, even if it does not, the greater freedom which the management now enjoys has meant that the NFC has achieved reflects not only the higher level of activity currently enjoyed but also the success of the group's more commercial approach to its operations.

In February last year, Associated British Ports came to the market when the Government sold half of the company. This privatization has been very successful as well, not only because of the improved profits recorded since then and the greater management freedom enjoyed, but also because of the high degree of employee participation in the ownership of the company (as with the NFC).

British Airways is expected to come to the market in the spring of next year. This company alone is likely to more than treble the size of the transport sector and to concentrate investment attention more strongly upon it.

In line behind British Airways for possible future market entry from the public sector are the British Airports Authority and the National Bus Company and, from the private sector, British Caledonian and British Midland Airways.

Whether all these companies come to the stock market in the event cannot be predicted accurately but the potential addition in size and content is substantial and of international interest. No important concern is quoted anywhere in the world, while BA will be the world's largest quoted international airline.

With the exception of the National Bus Company, all the likely newcomers are air transport-related companies and British investors will need to learn about a completely new world. Air transport is a highly regulated industry.

Attractive though these potential new companies may be, an investment in transport need

not wait for their advent. Associated British Ports, in particular, appears attractive now. The recent sale by the Government of its remaining shares has increased marketability and removed the stock overhang.

ABP (as with British Airways and British Airports) is in a unique position. It is the largest operator in its market and has the natural benefits of its geographical locations in the south and east. It has rationalized its operating structure and successfully introduced new working practices.

Additionally, it is well poised to benefit from increasing trade volumes. Its new-found management freedoms have enabled it, meanwhile, to embark upon joint ventures - most notably the Freeport at Southampton and the development of some of its property that would otherwise have little commercial use.

The miners' disruption of coal movements has cast a shadow at the moment - and depressed the share price.

Nevertheless, the long term potential remains undimmed and the shares should be bought.

Elsewhere, United Parcels has not yet seen rates for its services harden, despite improved volumes; when it does the shares should go ahead.

TDG, which has the deserved reputation of a very well-managed company, is also worth looking at, as most parts of its business is doing very well and it has a useful dividend yield.

Strong performances, however, may have to wait until TDG proves that it has diversified sufficiently away from British road haulage.

The authors are research partner and analyst respectively at Kitcat & Aitken.

The gilt-edged market duly received last Wednesday the base-rate increase it had been looking for in the previous two weeks. The reasons for the rise, however, were only obliquely related to the underlying monetary situation and domestic economic fundamentals.

Let us consider the recent inquiries which, together with the scheduled privatization of British Airways, will profoundly affect the future structure of the industry. Until the outcomes of the inquiry into the future development of Stansted Airport and the Civil Aviation Authority consultation on airline competition policy are clear, future prospects are uncertain.

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THE GILT-EDGED MARKETS

Good news fails to check the pessimistic tack

Robert Thomas and Geoffrey Dennis

The year than in the second, when the Government's finances will benefit from higher receipts of VAT and the expected proceeds from the British Telecom sale. The PSBR will probably be about £5bn in the first half of the financial year and only half this level thereafter. The uneven pattern for the PSBR does not have strong implications for the pattern of monetary growth for 1984-5.

The needs of companies for external, and hence bank finance, are likely to rise in the second half of the year to meet the higher VAT payments and to finance an expected bringing forward of fixed-capital investment. Indeed, these potential pressures on bank lending later in the year could become a more significant domestic influence on monetary conditions than the high PSBR in the next few months.

These domestic anxieties have now been added to, indeed overtaken, by events in the US, where the combination of rising short-term rates and a firm dollar has been impossible to resist. Higher US interest rates and 1981, with uncertainty over the long-term inflation outlook, the Government Broker had to nurture the market carefully and be willing to innovate.

The outcome was the most extensive use of partly-paid stocks, the practice of issuing mini-taps and most notably the introduction of index-linked stocks in March, 1981. Although the authorities generally did not cut the prices of existing issues aggressively below current market prices, they con-

tinued to use the "Duke of York" device. The peak clearing bank base rate of 17 per cent in late-1979 when gilt-edged yields reached 15 per cent and more was a clear example. The tactic was even extended to the index-linked market in July, 1981, when real yields were pushed up sharply to over 2½ per cent. After November, 1981, funding conditions improved dramatically and the great bull market of 1982 followed. The tighter fiscal stance further enhanced the Government Broker's ability to achieve his funding objectives.

In short, he was able to time his issues of stock (and the type of stock in question) more at his own initiative. One outcome was a decline in the volume of long-dated issues to facilitate the twin objectives of reducing the authorities long-term interest burden and to encourage the re-opening of the corporate bond market.

Although there are fears that the authorities may be facing a return to the pre-November, 1981, situation, both the lower estimated required level of sales in the current financial year and sales of some £1m in banking April suggest that any such problems are liable to be short-lived. In our first article in this series on January 23, we concluded that the bear market in gilt-edged securities that was normal at this stage of the business cycle was unlikely to materialize, that there was unlikely to be a clear trend in gilt-edged prices for much of 1984, but that if US interest rates rose significantly, while the dollar remained firm, there would be upward pressure on British rates.

In the pre-Budget period, the market was on a bull tack while most recently it has been on a bear tack. Nothing that has happened since January has caused us to change our view that the market would be a fluctuating one in which short-term timing would be important.

Robert Thomas is the Economics Partner and Geoffrey Dennis is Senior Economist at W. Greenwell, the stockbroker.

USM REVIEW

Oilman goes to market to finance winning streak

As Texan oilmen go, Mr Alva Hickerson might well be at home on the set of the television soap opera *Dallas*, but the achievements of the Ewing family in the world of oil exploration pale into insignificance against his real-life achievements.

He has been exploring for oil for more than 30 years, from Colorado to Haiti, having dropped out of Texas law school in 1953 to develop his first acreage. The job of finding a backer to help finance and develop the site proved lengthy, but successful. He never returned to law school.

Over the past couple of years Mr Hickerson has again been putting together his own oil and gas exploration company, PetroGen, which has applied for a quote on the Unlisted Securities Market.

The stockbroker Laing & Crickshank will be offering 4 million shares of common stock with no par value at 80p a share. This represents about 40 per cent of the equity and values the entire company at £8.2m.

PetroGen hopes to raise £2.8m from the issue which will then be placed on deposit until Mr Hickerson can find suitable investment ventures in both America and Europe.

The secret of Mr Hickerson's success lies in his ability to use American tax laws to the full. The technique is simple. PetroGen acquires a site which it thinks contains plentiful oil and gas then invites operators and American investors with high levels of tax to finance it.

If commercial quantities are discovered, PetroGen puts up the tangible costs of completing the well and splits the revenue equally with the operator. But if the venture proves a failure the investors, or operator, will claim full costs from the taxman and the cost of PetroGen is kept to a minimum.

PetroGen has already struck an agreement with Alamo Securities, and independent oil and gas operator in the United States, to finance a drilling programme of \$4m a year over the next three years from investors in West Virginia.

PetroGen also has a majority shareholding in Petrodan, a Danish company, which has applied for an exploration and production licence for two onshore blocks in Denmark.



Mr Hickerson: Prospects appear impressive.

Petrodan has teamed up with Aminoil, another United States oil company, which has agreed to meet the cost of pre-drilling expenses to the tune of \$500,000.

Meantime PetroGen has acquired a working interest in eight wells in the West Wattenberg field, Colorado, from Mr Hickerson, seven of which are already in production and command a discounted cash flow of \$5.6m.

But it is PetroGen's other projects with Aminoil and Alamo where Mr Hickerson can find suitable investment ventures in both America and Europe.

His enthusiasm is shared by the group's chief geologist, Mr Jan Gording, reputed to be Denmark's top geologist, who is convinced there is oil in commercial quantities to be found on Petrogen's site in Denmark, and says the group has already decided to take part in the second round of exploration licences this year.

PetroGen is a new company with no record and the risk to potential investors could be considered higher than is usual with most exploration companies. But Mr Hickerson's experience and successes must count for something.

He is already looking for returns on the Aminoil project of six to eight times his initial investment, so the growth prospects appear impressive. Applications for shares open on May 15.

Microvitec is another company with good growth potential that has announced its intention of joining the USM. Microvitec is Britain's leading manufacturer of computer

colour monitors, fits most leading makes of micro computers, including Acorn and Sinclair, and has been approved by the Department of Trade.

Last week, it launched a new monitor which Mr Tony Martinez, the chairman, hopes will be a winner. The launch coincided with details of its offer for sale on the USM. The merchant banker Hill Samuel and the broker W. Greenwell is offering 7.3 million shares (26 per cent) at 180p, putting it on a p/e of 36. This values the whole company at nearly £49m.

Microvitec was formed in 1979, which means it just fails to qualify for a full listing, which requires a trading record of at least five years. But Mr Martinez cannot wait a year for further financing and says the money is needed now if the company is to maintain its strong growth and maintain its lead in the market.

Last year, pretax profits jumped from £195,000 to £2.51m on sales of £9.6m. Mr Martinez says it is too early to make a forecast for the current year but is looking for another healthy increase in profits, and confirms sales are substantially ahead of the same period last year.

At first glance the shares look a little expensive but, if the growth record can be maintained, this fancy rating should be justified. The price should open at a healthy premium when dealings start on May 4.

Godwin Warren Control Systems, which makes parking systems and railway buffers, has been a keen favourite of many USM watchers since joining the USM nearly a year ago at 57p. Last week's news of a substantial increase in profits last year will only serve to strengthen the group's following.

After producing a sizable increase at the half-way stage, pretax profits for 1983 rose 34 per cent to £309,000 on sales up from £3.08m to £3.4m. A total net dividend of 1.4p has already been forecast.

Over the past few months Godwin has announced several important contracts.

Analysts are hoping that several more large contracts will be announced shortly to help maintain the group's momentum. The shares closed on Friday at 115p.

Michael Clark

APPOINTMENTS

Assurance society chief

Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, Lord Arbutnott, the deputy chairman, has been elected to succeed Sir Michael Herries, as chairman of the Society, Pensions Management (SWF), Scottish Widows Unit Funds and Scottish Widows Fund Management for the three years to 1987. Sir Michael, whose term of office as chairman has now expired, is the new deputy chairman of all four companies.

Authority Investments, Lord Lever of Manchester has been appointed an additional director and chairman of the board of the company and of its wholly-owned subsidiary.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	8½%
BCCI	9½%
Chitbank Savings	1½%
Consolidated Cds	8½%
Continental Trust	8½%
C. Hoare & Co.	9%
Lloyds Bank	8½%
Midland Bank	8½%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	8½%
Williams & Glyn's	8½%
Griffiths N.	8½%

1 month rates. 200 basis points above the official discount rate.



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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, June 1. § Contango Day, June 4. Settlement Day, June 11

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Mtr	BDR	24	-2	19.1	1.7	..	16.4m	Rm
Partner 'A'	90	-10	1.9	2.1	..	363.9m	Rm	

ST STOCKS

CRICKET: THRILLING FINISHES ABOUND

Great rivalry revived as Middlesex and Essex share points

By Richard Streeton

Lord's: Middlesex (2 pts) and Essex (2) tied.

Middlesex and Essex, in keeping with their great one day rivalry in recent years, shared a thrilling tie in this final Player League match yesterday.

Middlesex set 215 to make still needed 10 runs from the last over and Tomlins and Downton managed nine amid tremendous excitement.

A crowd numbered by a chilling easterly wind forgot their misery and roared every run as each batsman took a single from Lever's first two balls of the last over. Tomlins snicked a boundary to third man and took a single from the fifth ball. Then two runs were scrambled from the sixth as Downton pulled the ball to Foster at wide midon.

The basis for the Essex total earlier was an impressive display of driving by Gladwyn while McEwan, Pringle and Fletcher all played forcefully in support. Gooch for once did not seem entirely in tune with himself and was caught at deep point in the last over.

After this the tempo picked up from the moment Gladwyn

run out and Middlesex were left needing 40 from four overs. Emburey was bowled as in between while Gooch was punished for 26 in two consecutive overs as the dramatic climax built up.

McEwan batted with more certainty than anyone else until he was bowled by Emburey's faster ball playing back. Pringle survived a hard catch to long off but found the gaps until he drove a catch to extra cover.

Gladwyn was fourth out in the 37th over when he played on swinging across the line for the first time. Near the end Fletcher hit two spectacular sixes.

Middlesex progressed at a faster rate from the start to their opponent. The score was 71 when Barlow was caught at extra cover in the 18th over. Slack, hitherto overshadowed by his hitting firmly when Gatting joined him and they added 77 before Gatting was out to a tumbling catch at midwicket. Butcher hit Gooch into the tavern for six but was bowled next ball.

In the next over Slack was

spared and despite the loss of two wickets they managed to get away with striking distance of the demanding rate of six runs an over.

It was now that King began to open his shoulders cracking Hemmings for four and six to long on. Strelak helped him to add 61 in eight overs and then King found another willing partner in D'Olivera. With 10 overs left 74 runs were needed and when King was missed at 60 and 62 and then D'Olivera smote Saxeley for a mighty six to mid wicket and was dropped next ball. Nottinghamshire had lost advantage.

The consequences of Nottinghamshire's innings on a friendly pitch was an unbroken stand of 200 in a mere 26 overs between Robinson and Rice for the second wicket, a county record for any wicket in the league. Each of them finished just short of a deserved century, but the quality of their batting - and King's - matched the setting for the New Road Ground looked a picture.

The early overs had given no hint of what was to come as Nottinghamshire who were put in scored only 55 off 18 overs for the loss of Broad to a good running catch on the midwicket boundary. Pridgeon, who had twice seen Broad dropped off his bowling, and Inchmore kept a tidy line and Rice took five overs getting off the mark.

D'Olivera's introduction to the attack was the signal for the acceleration, as 10 runs came off his first over and six off his second and then 33 off three overs from his replacement, King.

The first 50 runs of the partnership took nine overs, each succeeding 50 took six, five and over. Worcestershire replied was a return catch from his first ball. Lancashire only had to keep their heads to be sure of the win.

They duly did so as O'Shaughnessy carried on to ensure that the advantage was not to be lost. He batted with solid good sense, driving pleasantly if frequently, finding a fielder rather than a wicket, to reach his highest, John Player League score. Abraham's lent his usual steady support and in the last, the advent of Hughes made sure that there was no panic, with some lusty blows.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: W. Larkins & M. Watkinson 20; D. J. Wild & C. Hughes 20; R. J. Terry & D. Brumfitt 24; A. J. Lamb not out 38; R. J. Bailey & Watkinson 27; D. L. Groom not out 27; G. G. Smith 13; Extras (4-2, 6-1) 13. Total 16 wickets, 40 overs 167.

D. S. Steele, N. Mallender, R. H. Hanley and B. J. Griffiths did not bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-47, 2-82, 3-112, 4-159, 5-174, 6-183, 7-192, 8-202, 9-212, 10-222, 11-232, 12-242, 13-252, 14-262, 15-272, 16-282, 17-292, 18-302, 19-312, 20-322, 21-332, 22-342, 23-352, 24-362, 25-372, 26-382, 27-392, 28-402, 29-412, 30-422, 31-432, 32-442, 33-452, 34-462, 35-472, 36-482, 37-492, 38-502, 39-512, 40-522, 41-532, 42-542, 43-552, 44-562, 45-572, 46-582, 47-592, 48-602, 49-612, 50-622, 51-632, 52-642, 53-652, 54-662, 55-672, 56-682, 57-692, 58-702, 59-712, 60-722, 61-732, 62-742, 63-752, 64-762, 65-772, 66-782, 67-792, 68-802, 69-812, 70-822, 71-832, 72-842, 73-852, 74-862, 75-872, 76-882, 77-892, 78-902, 79-912, 80-922, 81-932, 82-942, 83-952, 84-962, 85-972, 86-982, 87-992, 88-1002, 89-1012, 90-1022, 91-1032, 92-1042, 93-1052, 94-1062, 95-1072, 96-1082, 97-1092, 98-1102, 99-1112, 100-1122, 101-1132, 102-1142, 103-1152, 104-1162, 105-1172, 106-1182, 107-1192, 108-1202, 109-1212, 110-1222, 111-1232, 112-1242, 113-1252, 114-1262, 115-1272, 116-1282, 117-1292, 118-1302, 119-1312, 120-1322, 121-1332, 122-1342, 123-1352, 124-1362, 125-1372, 126-1382, 127-1392, 128-1402, 129-1412, 130-1422, 131-1432, 132-1442, 133-1452, 134-1462, 135-1472, 136-1482, 137-1492, 138-1502, 139-1512, 140-1522, 141-1532, 142-1542, 143-1552, 144-1562, 145-1572, 146-1582, 147-1592, 148-1602, 149-1612, 150-1622, 151-1632, 152-1642, 153-1652, 154-1662, 155-1672, 156-1682, 157-1692, 158-1702, 159-1712, 160-1722, 161-1732, 162-1742, 163-1752, 164-1762, 165-1772, 166-1782, 167-1792, 168-1802, 169-1812, 170-1822, 171-1832, 172-1842, 173-1852, 174-1862, 175-1872, 176-1882, 177-1892, 178-1902, 179-1912, 180-1922, 181-1932, 182-1942, 183-1952, 184-1962, 185-1972, 186-1982, 187-1992, 188-2002, 189-2012, 190-2022, 191-2032, 192-2042, 193-2052, 194-2062, 195-2072, 196-2082, 197-2092, 198-2102, 199-2112, 200-2122, 201-2132, 202-2142, 203-2152, 204-2162, 205-2172, 206-2182, 207-2192, 208-2202, 209-2212, 210-2222, 211-2232, 212-2242, 213-2252, 214-2262, 215-2272, 216-2282, 217-2292, 218-2302, 219-2312, 220-2322, 221-2332, 222-2342, 223-2352, 224-2362, 225-2372, 226-2382, 227-2392, 228-2402, 229-2412, 230-2422, 231-2432, 232-2442, 233-2452, 234-2462, 235-2472, 236-2482, 237-2492, 238-2502, 239-2512, 240-2522, 241-2532, 242-2542, 243-2552, 244-2562, 245-2572, 246-2582, 247-2592, 248-2602, 249-2612, 250-2622, 251-2632, 252-2642, 253-2652, 254-2662, 255-2672, 256-2682, 257-2692, 258-2702, 259-2712, 260-2722, 261-2732, 262-2742, 263-2752, 264-2762, 265-2772, 266-2782, 267-2792, 268-2802, 269-2812, 270-2822, 271-2832, 272-2842, 273-2852, 274-2862, 275-2872, 276-2882, 277-2892, 278-2902, 279-2912, 280-2922, 281-2932, 282-2942, 283-2952, 284-2962, 285-2972, 286-2982, 287-2992, 288-3002, 289-3012, 290-3022, 291-3032, 292-3042, 293-3052, 294-3062, 295-3072, 296-3082, 297-3092, 298-3102, 299-3112, 300-3122, 301-3132, 302-3142, 303-3152, 304-3162, 305-3172, 306-3182, 307-3192, 308-3202, 309-3212, 310-3222, 311-3232, 312-3242, 313-3252, 314-3262, 315-3272, 316-3282, 317-3292, 318-3302, 319-3312, 320-3322, 321-3332, 322-3342, 323-3352, 324-3362, 325-3372, 326-3382, 327-3392, 328-3402, 329-3412, 330-3422, 331-3432, 332-3442, 333-3452, 334-3462, 335-3472, 336-3482, 337-3492, 338-3502, 339-3512, 340-3522, 341-3532, 342-3542, 343-3552, 344-3562, 345-3572, 346-3582, 347-3592, 348-3602, 349-3612, 350-3622, 351-3632, 352-3642, 353-3652, 354-3662, 355-3672, 356-3682, 357-3692, 358-3702, 359-3712, 360-3722, 361-3732, 362-3742, 363-3752, 364-3762, 365-3772, 366-3782, 367-3792, 368-3802, 369-3812, 370-3822, 371-3832, 372-3842, 373-3852, 374-3862, 375-3872, 376-3882, 377-3892, 378-3902, 379-3912, 380-3922, 381-3932, 382-3942, 383-3952, 384-3962, 385-3972, 386-3982, 387-3992, 388-4002, 389-4012, 390-4022, 391-4032, 392-4042, 393-4052, 394-4062, 395-4072, 396-4082, 397-4092, 398-4102, 399-4112, 400-4122, 401-4132, 402-4142, 403-4152, 404-4162, 405-4172, 406-4182, 407-4192, 408-4202, 409-4212, 410-4222, 411-4232, 412-4242, 413-4252, 414-4262, 415-4272, 416-4282, 417-4292, 418-4302, 419-4312, 420-4322, 421-4332, 422-4342, 423-4352, 424-4362, 425-4372, 426-4382, 427-4392, 428-4402, 429-4412, 430-4422, 431-4432, 432-4442, 433-4452, 434-4462, 435-4472, 436-4482, 437-4492, 438-4502, 439-4512, 440-4522, 441-4532, 442-4542, 443-4552, 444-4562, 445-4572, 446-4582, 447-4592, 448-4602, 449-4612, 450-4622, 451-4632, 452-4642, 453-4652, 454-4662, 455-4672, 456-4682, 457-4692, 458-4702, 459-4712, 460-4722, 461-4732, 462-4742, 463-4752, 464-4762, 465-4772, 466-4782, 467-4792, 468-4802, 469-4812, 470-4822, 471-4832, 472-4842, 473-4852, 474-4862, 475-4872, 476-4882, 477-4892, 478-4902, 479-4912, 480-4922, 481-4932, 482-4942, 483-4952, 484-4962, 485-4972, 486-4982, 487-4992, 488-5002, 489-5012, 490-5022, 491-5032, 492-5042, 493-5052, 494-5062, 495-5072, 496-5082, 497-5092, 498-5102, 499-5112, 500-5122, 501-5132, 502-5142, 503-5152, 504-5162, 505-5172, 506-5182, 507-5192, 508-5202, 509-5212, 510-5222, 511-5232, 512-5242, 513-5252, 514-5262, 515-5272, 516-5282, 517-5292, 518-5302, 519-5312, 520-5322, 521-5332, 522-5342, 523-5352, 524-5362, 525-5372, 526-5382, 527-5392, 528-5402, 529-5412, 530-5422, 531-5432, 532-5442, 533-5452, 534-5462, 535-5472, 536-5482, 537-5492, 538-5502, 539-5512, 540-5522, 541-5532, 542-5542, 543-5552, 544-5562, 545-5572, 546-5582, 547-5592, 548-5602, 549-5612, 550-5622, 551-5632, 552-5642, 553-5652, 554-5662, 555-5672, 556-5682, 557-5692, 558-5702, 559-5712, 560-5722, 561-5732, 562-5742, 563-5752, 564-5762, 565-5772, 566-5782, 567-5792, 568-5802, 569-5812, 570-5822, 571-5832, 572-5842, 573-5852, 574-5862, 575-5872, 576-5882, 577-5892, 578-5902, 579-5912, 580-5922, 581-5932, 582-5942, 583-5952, 584-5962, 585-5972, 586-5982, 587-5992, 588-6002, 589-6012, 590-6022, 591-6032, 592-6042, 593-6052, 594-6062, 595-6072, 596-6082, 597-6092, 598-6102, 599-6112, 600-6122, 601-6132, 602-6142, 603-6152, 604-6162, 605-6172, 606-6182, 607-6192, 6

ATHLETICS

Spedding makes it easy for selectors but choice of women will be a problem

By Pat Butcher

Charlie Spedding and Kevin Forster sat in the elite runners' changing room in London's County Hall soon after midday yesterday, chatting as though they had finished a club training run a few minutes beforehand, rather than the race that decided which one of them would go to the Olympics this summer, and which one would stay at home in Gateshead and watch the Games on television.

"Why didn't you wait for me?" was all that the chatty Forster could say by way of reprimand for the way his Gateshead club colleague, Spedding had run away from him in the last five miles of the London Marathon, sponsored by Mars, to win in 2hr 9min 57sec. For Forster's time of 2hr 11.41 in second place is at least a minute too slow for him to be given serious consideration of displacing Geoff Smith and Hugh Jones from the other two Olympic places.

Alan Storey, the men's national marathon coach is not the sole arbiter, but he indicated after the race that yesterday evening's meeting to make the selections, which will be announced on Wednesday, would be straightforward for the men.

"But it's the women that will be a problem," For Joyce Smith, twice a London winner who was not competing either. And three women beat her best recent time of 2hr 24.26, which earned her seventh place in the world championships in Helsinki last August. Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway was a magnificent runaway winner of the women's race, as expected, and her time of 2hr 24.26 is the second best in the world.

Priscilla Welch, with 2hr 30.06 - 23 seconds outside Mrs Smith's British best, set in London two years ago - was second. Sarah Rowell third in 2hr 31.28, and Veronique Marot fourth in 2hr 33.52, all better than Mrs Smith's Helsinki time.

Mrs Smith's wealth of experience - she has been a British international for half of her 46 years - will probably sway the selectors. And Miss Marot, a Frenchwoman, who only recently became a British citizen after eight years in the country, would be left to reflect on the irony of Saturday's Paris Marathon results. That was a national Olympic trial, and the first Frenchwoman, Sylvie Levesque, only ran 2hr 38.28.

The 10-minute start given to the elite women enabled Mrs Kristiansen to lead until almost 20 miles, and the sole detraction from her fine run makes her one of the favourites for the first Olympic women's marathon, was the decision to have her paced by Mary Cotton up to 10 miles. Juma Ikangaa, the men's race favourite brought his own pacemaker, a compatriot, Zakkaria Barie, they set a pace, which promised a world best up to half way, but which proved to be suicidal.

Spedding and Forster had



Spedding ran away from his pal to win London (Photograph: Chris Cole)

already begun their conversation early in the race, and they decided to let the Tanzanians and the other British contenders have their head.

"We went through 10 miles in 49.24, and we were only in the third group," said Spedding. Such moderation paid off by 16 miles, when Spedding and Forster moved past their British rivals, John Graham, Malcolm East, Chris Bunyan and Adrian Leek, and reached Ikangaa and Barie. The Tanzanians responded by sprinting away, which is the worst possible tactic with 10 miles still to go in a marathon. Spedding and Forster maintained their rhythm, which eventually took them past the Tanzanians.

Spedding then struck out on his own, passed Mrs Kristiansen, and endured a considerable wind in the last few miles, to create a surprise, similar to two years ago, when he took the third 10,000 metres team place for the European Championships and Commonwealth Games.

Yesterday's front-runners

MEN

(GB unless stated)
1. C. Spedding, 2hr 24.26; 2. K. Forster, 2hr 11.41; 3. S. Rowell, 2hr 31.28; 4. D. Marot, 2hr 33.52; 5. J. Løvborg (Denmark), 2hr 20.50; 6. G. Kopp (Germany), 2hr 25.26; 7. A. Holden, 2hr 15.57; 8. J. Ashworth, 2hr 13.49; 9. A. J. Ashton, 2hr 14.01; 10. C. Cain, 2hr 17.08; 11. S. Curran, 2hr 15.15; 12. M. McCarthy, 2hr 17.13; 13. S. Curran, 2hr 15.15; 14. D. Forster, 2hr 17.24; 15. B. Byers, 2hr 17.22; 16. M. Johnson, 2hr 17.24; 17. C. Woodhouse, 2hr 17.31; 18. K. Johnson, 2hr 17.44; 19. L. Sorensen (Denmark), 2hr 17.53; 20. C. Moosom (Norway), 2hr 18.00; 21. D. Robson, 2hr 18.00; 22. R. Turner, 2hr 18.00.

EQUESTRIANISM

Miss Mapleson goes to town

By Jenny MacArthur

Harrods Driving Grand Prix proved a good testing ground for the record entry of 22 teams. It was won for the fourth time by the reigning world champion, Tjeerd Veldman of the Netherlands.

For Scotland, a faultless performance in the obstacle driving with his team of boys.

Georgina Faulkner was second on Village Born, a horse she has brought on from a novice, and James Kieran, from Ireland, rode Ballies's Conduite to one of the show's surprises into third place.

With the world driving championships in Hungary less than three months away, the fiercely contested

leading after the dressage with the Queen's team of bays but fell back to seventh place after time faults in both the marathon and obstacle driving phases.

HARRODS DRIVING GRAND PRIX: 1. Tjeerd Veldman (Netherlands); 2. G. Faulkner (Ireland); 3. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 4. Georgina Faulkner (Ireland); 5. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 6. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 7. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 8. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 9. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 10. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 11. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 12. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 13. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 14. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 15. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 16. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 17. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 18. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 19. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 20. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 21. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 22. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 23. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 24. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 25. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 26. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 27. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 28. Ballies's Conduite (Ireland); 29. 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Yashgai
fades on
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RACING

Master Crofter to spark double for O'Gorman

By Mandarin

THERE can little dispute that Newmarket-based Bill O'Gorman is the best trainer of sprinters in this country. Like a skilled racing car mechanic O'Gorman is able to tune his thoroughbreds to reach maximum revs and fulfil their potential.

Supertive is a prime example of O'Gorman's professional ability. After a long and arduous campaign last season, competing in many of the best events, Supertive showed he had lost none of his appetite for racing with a magnificent effort on his reappearance in the Free Handicap, losing by the minimum margin to Cutting Wind.

O'Gorman has also done exceptionally well with his two-year-olds so far this season. Provocative won his fifth race from seven outings at Lingfield on Saturday, and Stamping Ground, completed a double with a success at Bath.

The 36-year-old trainer should be on the mark again at this evening's Windsor meeting where he runs Master Crofter (6.20) and Adelphai (7.40). Master Crofter was heavily supported to make a winning first appearance on 1,000 Guineas Day at Newmarket, but he ruined his chance by losing six lengths at the start. In the circumstances this chestnut son of Crofter did so well to finish a close-up fourth behind the Bruce Hobbs-trained winner, Andrios.

With the benefit of that outing Master Crofter is happy to go along. Another Newmarket-trained challenger is Nevill Callaghan's Phamond, who chased home Provocative at Catterick while Dimant Blanche must be considered, but Adelphai is selected to add to the O'Gorman tally.

Guy Harwood's Crazy looks capable of taking the Mar Lodge Stakes after a remarkable first run when he landed a Bath maiden by 15 lengths. He is unlikely to win by such a handsome margin this time though, with Henry Cecil's Braka - a close-up fourth behind stable companion Alleging at Newmarket last term - and Peter Walwyn's Young Nicholas in opposition.

Richard Hannan's Lily Bank is on a handy mark for the Jock Scott Handicap and Bleedale, who won at the rewarding odds of 25-1 at Brighton last month, can defy the 5lb penalty in the Dusty Miller Handicap.

At Pontefract, Michael Stoute's Abu Kadra is worth following in the second qualifier of the maiden mile championship. This Blakeney colt ran with promise on his debut behind Fire Bay at Haydock.

In the Pontefract Marathon, Physical, who has recently



Bill O'Gorman: top trainer of sprints

joined Paul Cole's stable, is preferred to Sacred Path after finishing a creditable third behind Misty Halo in an amateur riders' race at Nottingham.

Double Dealer makes the long journey from Fulke Johnson Houghton's Blewbury stable for the Brookside Maiden Stakes at Hamilton Park and may open his account, while Pat Haslam's Foreigner, who easily won a seller at the Scottish meeting on Friday, should complete a speedy double in the Newhouse Stakes.

Haslam's representative in the Lemaghog Selling Stakes, Alma Real, may not cope with the course winner Kelly Bay, while Mark Prescott's Hazel Bush, a dual winner this season, can carry on the good work in the Kirkfieldbank Handicap.

At Uttoxeter, Michael Stoute's Abu Kadra is worth following in the second qualifier of the maiden mile championship. This Blakeney colt ran with promise on his debut behind Fire Bay at Haydock.

In the Pontefract Marathon, Physical, who has recently

WINDSOR

GOING: good

Draw: high numbers best

6.20 BLUE CHARM MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o; £1,032; 5f (15 runners))

1	AUATHATCH B Swift 5-0	J Waldron	15	5f (16)
2	B CASTLE & TWINS B Shireen 5-0	D McIlroy	14	5f (15)
3	CARIBONNE J Old 5-0	R House	5	5f (14)
4	FOUR FOR UNCLE F Durr 8-0	W Carson	6	5f (13)
5	GOD OUT MAN J McEvans 5-0	P Tolley	7	5f (12)
6	HOGMANAY T W O'Gorman 5-0	S Raymond	8	5f (11)
7	IOD MAN OUT J McEvans 5-0	P Cook	9	5f (10)
8	KICKIN' TRUCK B McEvans 5-0	M Heslop	10	5f (9)
9	LADY SHREWD B Derring 5-0	S Keighley	11	5f (8)
10	MASTER CROFTER W O'Gorman 5-0	R Haslam	12	5f (7)
11	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	13	5f (6)
12	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	14	5f (5)
13	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	B Jefferis	15	5f (4)
14	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	A Murray	16	5f (3)
15	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	M Thomas	17	5f (2)
16	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	M Thomas	18	5f (1)
17	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	M Thomas	19	5f (0)
18	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	20	5f (0)
19	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	21	5f (0)
20	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	22	5f (0)
21	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	23	5f (0)
22	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	24	5f (0)
23	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	25	5f (0)
24	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	26	5f (0)
25	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	R Haslam	27	5f (0)
26	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	28	5f (0)
27	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	29	5f (0)
28	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	30	5f (0)
29	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	31	5f (0)
30	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	32	5f (0)
31	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	33	5f (0)
32	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	34	5f (0)
33	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	R Haslam	35	5f (0)
34	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	36	5f (0)
35	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	37	5f (0)
36	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	38	5f (0)
37	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	39	5f (0)
38	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	40	5f (0)
39	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	41	5f (0)
40	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	42	5f (0)
41	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	R Haslam	43	5f (0)
42	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	44	5f (0)
43	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	45	5f (0)
44	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	46	5f (0)
45	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	47	5f (0)
46	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	48	5f (0)
47	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	49	5f (0)
48	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	50	5f (0)
49	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	R Haslam	51	5f (0)
50	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	52	5f (0)
51	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	53	5f (0)
52	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	54	5f (0)
53	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	55	5f (0)
54	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	56	5f (0)
55	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	57	5f (0)
56	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	58	5f (0)
57	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	R Haslam	59	5f (0)
58	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	60	5f (0)
59	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	61	5f (0)
60	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	62	5f (0)
61	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	63	5f (0)
62	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	64	5f (0)
63	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	65	5f (0)
64	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	66	5f (0)
65	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	R Haslam	67	5f (0)
66	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	68	5f (0)
67	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	69	5f (0)
68	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	70	5f (0)
69	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	71	5f (0)
70	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	72	5f (0)
71	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	73	5f (0)
72	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	74	5f (0)
73	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	R Haslam	75	5f (0)
74	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	76	5f (0)
75	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	77	5f (0)
76	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	78	5f (0)
77	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	79	5f (0)
78	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	80	5f (0)
79	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	81	5f (0)
80	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	82	5f (0)
81	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	R Haslam	83	5f (0)
82	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	84	5f (0)
83	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	85	5f (0)
84	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	86	5f (0)
85	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	87	5f (0)
86	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	88	5f (0)
87	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	89	5f (0)
88	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	90	5f (0)
89	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	R Haslam	91	5f (0)
90	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	92	5f (0)
91	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	93	5f (0)
92	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	94	5f (0)
93	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	95	5f (0)
94	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	96	5f (0)
95	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	97	5f (0)
96	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	98	5f (0)
97	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	R Haslam	99	5f (0)
98	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	100	5f (0)
99	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	101	5f (0)
100	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	102	5f (0)
101	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	103	5f (0)
102	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	104	5f (0)
103	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	105	5f (0)
104	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	105	5f (0)
105	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	R Haslam	106	5f (0)
106	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	107	5f (0)
107	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	108	5f (0)
108	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	109	5f (0)
109	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	110	5f (0)
110	POCAHONTAS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	111	5f (0)
111	TRICERATOPS B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	112	5f (0)
112	WINTER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	113	5f (0)
113	COME ON CORNISH C Drew 8-1-T	R Haslam	114	5f (0)
114	MASTER CROFTER 4-0 P Robbie 7-2-R	R Haslam	115	5f (0)
115	MUD OUT M McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	116	5f (0)
116	NOVEMBER'S DAY B McEvans 5-0	R Haslam	117	5f (0)
117	PEACOCK PARK S Mathewson 5-0	R Haslam	118	5f (0)
118</td				

Unita frees hostages after visit by envoy

Continued from page 1

economy for Sir John, accompanied by much chanting of anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet slogans. Dr Savimbi said Unitá found it hard to understand why Britain, "The cradle of democracy in the old continent", should "be the one to support totalitarianism. A fortress in the presence of the fierce resistance of the majority of the Angolan people".

Describing the current peace initiatives in southern Africa as evidence of good will and political realism, Dr Savimbi said it would "indeed be strange if Britain, which more than anyone else knows this area, were not to play its part as a mediator now for the safeguard of western interests that are also hers".

Of his talks with Dr Savimbi, Sir John said that there had never been any question of recognizing Unitá. "We do not recognize movements or, in our case, even governments. We recognize states."

Evidently that Britain may have underestimated Unitá's military potential in the past came from two of the released hostages. Mr Robert Jones the area manager of the Katanga mines, and Mr Ian Smythe, a metallurgist, told *The Times* that late last year Mr Marrack Goulding, the British Ambassador in Luanda, had assured Britons working in Katanga that Unitá posed no threat to the town.

The tribulations of the Britons began just before 5 am on February 23. "I was woken by what sounded like golf balls cracking against the outside of my house", Mr Smythe said. "In fact, it was sub-machine gun fire".

Eventually Unitá soldiers rounded up the Britons and some of other foreigners, mainly Portuguese, and marched them south. Sometimes they walked for 20 hours a day, drinking water from streams and feeding on cassava and mealie-meal, with occasional small amounts of meat.

• Freed Britons named: A British Embassy spokesman in Johannesburg named the freed Britons as Neil Ayres, Ian Fenton, Robert Jones, Hwael Lloyd, William Morgan, Thomas Murphy, Graham and Vera Poppewell, Douglas Samuel, Ian Smythe, J. Dougherty, Kenneth Moat, K. Saunders, A. Tasker, A. Dixon, Robin Kennedy and Dennis Clawson.

Runners who made it the world's biggest marathon



Winners: Charles Spedding, first man home, and Ingrid Kristiansen, first woman.

Continued from page 1

woman home, revealed she had trained in a miner's helmet to see in the dark.

For the men, the day belonged to Gateshead Harriers, the running club which provided both the first and second overall winners. Charles Spedding, of Durham, first across the line in 2:09.57, is a former 10,000 metres track runner.

He said he might have improved his time had not the stiff cool breeze slowed

His clubmate Kevin Forster, was close behind him at 2:11.41. Dennis Fowles, in third place at 2:12.12, set a world marathon record for a Welshman.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the Greater London Council leader, said at the prize-giving ceremony that, whatever political fate the GLC suffered, the 1985 London Marathon was safe.

Leading article, page 15
Sport, page 25

Men's times

World record (Alberto Salazar, New York, 1981)	2:08.13
British record (Geoff Smith, New York, 1983)	2:09.08
1984 London winning time	2:09.57
1983 London winning time	2:09.43
1984 winner's personal time	2:11.54

Women's times

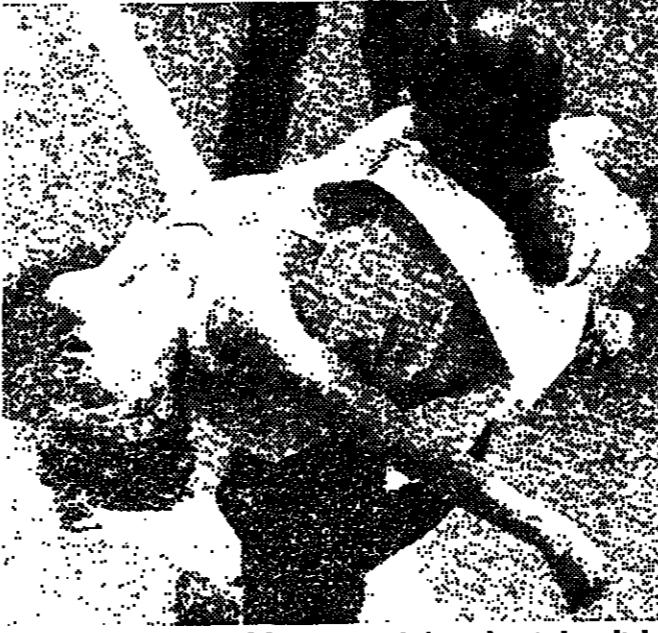
World record (Jean Benoit, Boston, 1983)	2:22.43
British record (Joyce Smith, London, 1982)	2:29.43
1984 London winning time	2:24.26
1983 London winning time	2:28.22
1984 winner's personal time	2:27.51



Freckles: One young contestant going strongly.



Clowning: In it for laughs, perhaps.



Finished: A successful contestant being taken to hospital.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, Honorary Fellow of the North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, attends a dinner at the Civic Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne, in connection with the centenary celebrations of the Institution, 7.10.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attend a banquet given at the Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W1, 7.30.

Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, opens the Cobbs Meadow Group

Indoor Riding School at Charnham, New Canterbury, Kent, 10.30; and later, as Patron of the Home Farm Trust, opens Lympne Place, nr Hythe, Kent, 12.30; and also, as President of the Save the Children Fund, attends the Giveaway collection fashion show at Guildhall, Newbury, 7.55.

Princess Alexandra visits North Ayrshire District General Hospital at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, 12; and later visits Culzean Park Centre, Maybole, Ayrshire, 2.45.

Prince Michael of Kent opens the British Car Auctions premises at Watton Summit, Preston, 11.30;

and later, accompanied by Princess Michael of Kent, attends the World Premiere of the film *Mixed My Heart*, in aid of Unicef at the ABC Cinema, Shaftesbury Avenue, 7.45.

The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the Newbury Spring Festival, attends a concert at St Nicholas Parish Church, Newbury, 7.55.

Princess Alexandra visits North Ayrshire District General Hospital at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, 12; and later visits Culzean Park Centre, Maybole, Ayrshire, 2.45.

Print making - making prints, Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord Street, Southport; Mon to Fri 10-5, Thur and Sat 10-1, (closed Sun) - (ends Jun 6).

New paintings by Eric Gilroy, Malvern Galleries, Cirencester Street, London; Mon to Sat 12-5, Sun 12-3, (Wed closed) - (ends May 17).

Paintings William Crosbie & ceramics by Douglas Davies: Open Eye Gallery, 73 Cumberland St, Edinburgh; Mon to Friday 10 to b. Sat 10 to 4 closed Sun.

Last chance to see

Dundee University Photographic exhibition: Central Library, the Wellcome, Dundee; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 5, (closed Sun) - (ends May 20).

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New paintings by Eric Gilroy, Malvern Galleries, Cirencester Street, London; Mon to Sat 12-5, Sun 12-3, (Wed closed) - (ends May 17).

Organ recital, Timothy Hone, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05.

Piano recital, Nicola Jones, St Anne's Church, Marchester, 1.

Concert by the Thame Chamber Orchestra, Chelmsford Cathedral, 8.

Organ recital by Brian Swallows, United Reformed Church, Haverhill, 7.30.

General Auction of the contents of Trelin Hill, Kenn, nr Exeter, Devon, 10.30.

Realm most moved about manne hazard (9).

15 Can one more come to grief in the National? (18).

16 Study of movement of cattle spasms (8).

17 Declared to be a hair-raising journalist (8).

18 Brighten up! You sound to be in a bad hole (8).

19 Doctors rejected other things in Africa (7).

20 Where a bird sat on the Cardinal's chair (6).

21 Was flute perhaps prodigal? (8).

22 A bit cold in the country, we hear (6).

23 Makes public journey - starting here perhaps? (8).

24 Odd pair shun Omar's birthplace (8).

25 Comparatively infatuated, and getting red (6).

DOWN

2 Sketches ways to escape? (8).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,428 will appear next Saturday

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 14K8 816610 (winner lives in Manchester); £50,000: SLS 297966 (Surrey). £25,000: 2V7 788315 (Manchester).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, report, first day. Lords (1.30): London Regional Transport Bill, committee, first day.

Nature notes

Swallows are less common this year; this may be due in part to the loss of migrants as they passed through the Southern Saharan drought, but the steady demolition of old barns and cowsheds, in which they used to nest, is probably a further reason. Swifts are back in the skies, but not yet round the roofs where they breed; for the moment, they range far and wide, hunting for flying insects. Nighthawks rest all day among the low bracken; at dusk they sing and feed, trailing up to five minutes at a time from a tree-free area between the trees after moths and roosting beetles.

Rich green, aromatic leaves are opening on the walnut trees. On crab-apples the blossom is turning whiter, as the pink fades from the underside of the petals. The coarse green leaves of groundelder are spreading at the foot of roadside walls. Blue flowers are showing among the gear-shaped leaves of ground ivy. Lady's smock and garlic mustard (or 'jack-by-the-hedge') are in bloom; both are favourite food-plants of the caterpillars of the orange-tip butterfly, and newly-emerged adults are already gathering round them to lay their eggs.

DJM

Exhibitions in progress

"The A to Z of Minerals", Townley Hall Art Gallery, Townley Park, Burnley; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sun 10-1, (closed Sun) - (ends May 20).

Print making - making prints, Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord Street, Southport; Mon to Fri 10-5, Thur and Sat 10-1, (closed Sun) - (ends Jun 6).

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Roads

LONDON AND SOUTH-EAST: Experimental traffic scheme on A4 Great West Road, at junction with Windmill Road (B452); approach with caution: A41: Both carriageways reduced between junctions 16 and 17. 1½ hr closures for patching and repairs between junctions 21 and 22 across Severn Bridge; both carriageways affected - also speed restrictions throughout weekend.

MIDLANDS: Contraflow between junction 3 (Birmingham) and junction 4 (Bromsgrove, Birmingham); A47: Temporary traffic signals on M6 road, Penmachno, between junctions 21 and 22; 1½ hr closures for patching and repairs between junctions 21 and 22 across Severn Bridge; both carriageways affected - also speed restrictions throughout weekend.

CHANNEL ISLANDS: Sunny intervals, thunder rain later; wind NE strong; max temp 12-13C (54-55F). SE ENGLAND: Dry, sunny intervals; wind NE fresh, strong on coasts; max temp 12-13C (54-55F). NORTHERN IRELAND: Dry, sunny; wind SW light or moderate; max temp 15-17C (59-63F). N.W. NW SCOTLAND: Argyl, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny; wind SW light. FIFE: Dry, sunny; wind SW moderate or fresh; max temp 14-15C (57-59F).

OUTLOOK FOR TOMORROW AND WEDNESDAY: Most of England and Wales starting overcast with periods of rain; over Scotland and Northern Ireland spreading to W and N Britain. Temperatures generally near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: NORTH SEA: Strong winds, English Channel (E): Wind NE Fresh locally strong; sea very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind light, and variable. Sea smooth.

Information supplied by AA

Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure from Scandinavia to SW Britain will slowly decline as a trough of low pressure crosses Northern Ireland and NW Scotland from the Atlantic.

6am to midnight

London, central S, SW England, E Midland: Dry, sunny intervals, wind NE max temp 12-13C (54-55F). SE England, East Anglia: Dry, sunny intervals; wind NE fresh, strong on coasts; max temp 12-13C (54-55F). N.W. NW Scotland: Argyl, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny; wind SW light or moderate; max temp 15-17C (59-63F).

Wales: Dry, sunny; wind SW light or moderate; max temp 14-15C (57-59F).

Channel Islands: Sunny intervals, thunder rain later; wind NE strong; max temp 12-13C (54-55F).

Midlands: Dry, sunny; wind SW light or moderate; max temp 14-15C (57-59F).

North: Dry, sunny; wind SW light or moderate; max temp 14-15C (57-59F).

Scotland: Dry, sunny; wind SW light or moderate; max temp 14-15C (57-59F).

Information supplied by AA